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☞ FOR TERMS, SEE LAST PAGE. ☜

For the Watchman and Reflector.

SKETCH OF THE DONATIST SCHISM.

The mighty impulse given to Christianity during the life time of the apostles, carried it onward for a century and a half under the divine guidance, without permitting it to mingle to any great extent with the turbid streams which flowed onward with it. As a deep, rapid river often flows far without mingling with the waters of its tributary streams, so it was with the early church. And as waterfalls mingle all the waters of the river together, so commotions in the church mingled up foreign and impure elements both with the church and with its creed.

The primitive church was corrupted mainly by external causes. Even in the days of the Apostles the mystery of iniquity was at work. In the midst of Paul's laborious ministry, there were Judaizing teachers found who insisted upon making certain rites and ceremonies essential to salvation, thus virtually denying the cardinal doctrine of the Christian religion, justification by faith alone. When we keep in mind the singular fondness of the unsanctified heart for mere rites—which are so easily learned and obeyed, so gratifying to the vanity of the human heart, and which require no self-sacrifice, no renunciation of sin—we can readily conceive the mischievous consequences which must follow the urgent advocacy of ceremonies alleged to be essential to salvation, among a rude and partially enlightened people.

Moreover, strange, anti-Christian, and heathenish systems of philosophy, were all prevalent at this early period. One common notion which was involved in all the philosophisms of the period, was, that the soul was the production of the good principle, and the body of the bad. Hence the body must be macerated and starved as the best means of destroying sinful propensities. The whole monastic system, so destructive of morality, to say nothing of religion, grew out of this dualistic scheme of philosophy. Soon, also, an undue stress was laid upon mere rites and forms; and to give weight to these, they were clothed in mystery, to be seen or solved only by the initiated. Then a hankering for power on the part of the leading ministers was clearly to be traced in all their movements.

We should bear in mind the circumstances of the primitive or apostolic church. The apostles and evangelists went to cities chiefly, because there men were to be found; rural population, at that period, being almost unknown. When the Christians were cut off from the sympathies of the Jews as they very soon were, they found themselves without places to meet in. They were obliged to assemble therefore in private houses. As their numbers increased, one house would not accommodate all who wished to attend; hence it was necessary for them to meet in various private houses in different parts of the city. These meetings were placed under the leadership of the most suitable person. God blessed them, and each little band became a great company, a church. But at first they, being bent only on the conversion of souls, thought of themselves only as one body, and their first place of meeting, or the church that was first formed, was considered the mother of them all. Though in such a city as Ephesus, for example, there might be a dozen places of meeting under as many teachers or preachers, they would, in the warmth of their first love, deem themselves one. It is thus I understand the expression, "the church at Ephesus," addressed as one, and yet we hear of "the *Elders*" of that church.

In process of time, the first generation of laborers so united and zealous, passed away. Church buildings were erected for each assembly, and the pastors who were settled over the church that was first organized, began to claim the moral weight and influence which had been wielded by his church, as belonging officially to the first church. The pastors or bishops, settled over these oldest city churches, as their people increased in wealth and numbers, could materially assist the smaller churches in the towns and villages around them. The pastors of these metropolitan or city churches, would be, moreover, men of talent and influence, and hence they would not only be respected, but their advice would be frequently sought, by the smaller and feebler bodies. Then these larger churches, could often protect by their influence or wealth, the smaller ones, from many annoyances and trials during the reign of Paganism and persecution.

From all these causes, it would be very natural and just, that the smaller churches and their pastors should treat with respect and affection, those who, in many instances, were the means, under God, of establishing them, who founded, protected, and aided them, and gave them counsel in their trials and difficulties. But very soon the city pastors or bishops forgetting how the state of things around them came into being, chose to claim all this respect and deference as their right from their official standing! Thus they proceeded from step to step, till in 248 we hear Cyprian, of Carthage, asserting that God made the bishops, that they were the vicegerents of Christ, and were responsible to none but God! Of the period at which we have arrived, Dr. Mosheim says:

"In process of time the bishops found means to abridge the rights of the presbyters, the deacons and the people. Such is the course of the world. They who are honored with the respect and trusted with the affairs of society, agreeably to the natural love which every man has for pre-eminence, seek for greater distinction and the people favor the desire. * * In ecclesiastical matters, the people were still consulted in some form, either by the bishop in person or by deputies, but they had no vote either individually or collectively. When any measure of importance was to be carried, the bishops first secured the interest of the presbyters in their favor, and when by various means they had accomplished this, it only remained for the people to yield a respectful acquiescence. Some occasionally dissented, but the measure was generally carried agreeably to the will of the bishop."

This state of things fostered and developed the evil which at length resulted in the first great schism in the Christian church, commonly known as the Donatist Schism.

No truth can be more clearly established from Scripture than that the church of Christ should consist of Christian persons, and of them only. Most of the Epistles are addressed to "believers," who are called "saints," "the sanctified" ones, the "holy," "the peculiar people," who are exhorted to be "separate from the world." The church is the "temple of the living God," which must not be defiled. Wherever this fundamental principle of church discipline is overlooked, the cause of Christ cannot prosper, and vast numbers of church members must be fatally deceived. Because then, persons are received into the church and treated as Christians, when they have really neither part nor lot in the great and essential spiritual change which God requires of all his people. They put on therefore the form of godliness in utter ignorance of its power. We readily admit that the most strict churches receive members who turn out to be deceivers, but there is a world-wide difference between this case and that to which we allude. In the one case men fail in a well-meant effort to apply a scriptural rule, in the other they throw away the rule altogether, and then the church becomes the broad road to ruin, instead of the narrow way that leadeth unto eternal life.

The unspeakable importance of confining the fellowship of the church to consistent Christian people, was, through the causes to which we have alluded, almost entirely forgotten in the early part of the third century. A fondness for mere rites and forms—for the heathen systems of philosophy, for mysteries to be revealed only to the illuminati, and a hankering after power and popularity on the part of the leading ministers, led to great laxity of church discipline about the commencement of the third century. Mr. Robertson, who cannot be accused of over strictness, in his views of church discipline, says of this period:

"In times of prosperity many persons rushed into the church for base purposes; in times of adversity or persecution, they denied the faith and reverted again into idolatry. When the squall was over, away they came again to the church, with all their vices, to deprave others by their examples. The bishops, fond of proselytes, encouraged all this, and transferred the attention of Christians from the old confederacy for virtue to vain shows at Easter, and other Jewish ceremonies, adulterated too with Paganism."

Alluding to this same period, Neander notices at considerable length "the decoy of church discipline." Geisler speaks of "Christians having begun to confound religious faith with forms of confession;" and he says "the discipline of the church especially in Africa, was in danger of being entirely overthrown." Lardner assures us that, "many maintained that the church was lost by communicating with unworthy persons." "Eusebius," says Schlegel, "speaking of a period a little later, describes the prosperity of Christians, and their consequent security and vices." And Mosheim, in many places, calls attention to the rapidly increasing laxity of the Christian church in the third century.

This growing worldliness, and wider and wider departure from the laws of Christ, did not pass unnoticed nor unrebuked by good men of those times. About the close of the second century, Tertullian, notwithstanding his many errors, spoke eloquently against this alarming evil. The venerable Privatus followed him, pleading earnestly for the purity of the church of God. Novatian, whose labors were followed by more important results than those of his predecessors, inasmuch, as Mr. Jones assures us, a succession of his followers, distinguished under a variety of names, continued till the Reformation, lifted up his warning voice about the year 250. Dean Waddington says of Novatian, "he considered the church as a society where virtue and innocence reigned universally, and refused to acknowledge any longer as members of it those who had degenerated into unrighteousness. This endeavor to revive the spotless moral purity of the primitive faith, was found inconsistent with the corruptions even of that early age; it was regarded with suspicion by the leading prelates, as a vain and visionary scheme. And those rigid principles which had characterized and sanctified the church in the first century, were abandoned to the profession of schismatics in the third."

In the year 251, Novatian, a presbyter of Rome, left the so-called Catholic church, on the occasion of Cornelius being chosen bishop of the church at Rome, and established another church more in accordance with the New Testament laws. Many sympathized with him and joined his church. His sentiments spread rapidly beyond the walls of the Roman capitol, so that churches of the Novatians, says Mr. Jones, "were found in most parts of the world in the fourth and fifth centuries." "Whether we approve of their strict discipline or not," says Mr. Robertson, "as virtue was their object, they challenge respect, and he must be a weak man indeed, who is frighted out of it because Cyprian is pleased to call them the children of the devil." The fact that their enemies universally designated them by the name of Puritan, will not diminish our respect for them, nor will the charge of their opposing *infant baptism*, which they shared in common with the Donatists, (whom they beyond a doubt materially influenced,) lessen our interest as a denomination, in the history of the Novatians.

We have noticed the movement of the Novatians in this sketch, because they evidently sowed the seed which so abundantly sprung up in Africa, sixty years afterwards. The African Christians probably from the writings and labors of the Novatians, imbibed the same views of church discipline. We cannot help noticing in passing, that the Novatian of whom we have been speaking, when thought to be dying, received clinic baptism, instead of being immersed; and very many deemed him unfit for the ministry on account of his imperfect baptism. His is the first recorded instance of sprinkling or pouring, for immersion. Neander, in the first volume of his history, enters fully into this peculiarity in his experience. His case is therefore interesting to us as a denomination, aside from his being a Puritan. It was necessary to dwell on the above facts, that we might see more distinctly some of the causes which contributed to produce the Donatist schism. Let us now briefly proceed to sketch the Donatist schism itself.

The *occasion*, (not the causes of this first great split in the Christian church, for the causes had evidently long been at work ere the important step of leaving the church was taken,) occurred in 311, when Mensurius, the bishop of Carthage, died. One party proposed Cæcilian, as his successor, while another opposed this nomination, and brought forward a rival candidate. Those who opposed the election of Cæcilian, were called Donatists, because Donatus, bishop of Casæ Nigræ, was a leading man among them. Thus the very first notice of the Donatists, brings them before us as a powerful party, ready formed. Cæcilian was elected, and his partizans, having reason to fear opposition, did not, as was customary, notify the Numidian bishops to come to the consecration of the bishop elect. This indicates a known difference of opinion prior to the election itself, else why should the party of Cæcilian have omitted to invite the Numidian bishops as was usual on such occasions? It is probable that the friends of the new bishop had often before encountered the sterner principles of their Numidian brethren, and shrunk from encountering the sturdy opposition to which they would have been exposed, had they invited their brethren from Numidia and Mauritania. They therefore hastily consecrated Cæcilian by themselves. Whatever may have been the reasons for the course pursued, it is certain that the consecration of Cæcilian to the bishopric of Carthage, was the *occasion* of ninety African bishops, with their presbyters and people, leaving the nominally Catholic church at once; and in a few years the number of the dissenters amounted to over three hundred bishops! The High Church party of the present day, usually reckon this period as among the purest and best days of the church, and yet it is *certain* that the episcopacy is now very different from what it was in those days, for in Tunis, Algiers and Morocco, there were about *one thousand* bishops, while in the whole of England and Wales, there are only twenty-four; and in this country only one for each State!

During the Diocletian persecution all the Christians were required to give up their sacred books, (i. e. their copies of the Scriptures,) to be burned, by the officers of the persecuting Emperor. Many of them under the pressure of bitter persecution did so, and their conduct was deemed exceedingly heinous by their more courageous, or firmer brethren. Many churches refused to receive, on *any conditions*, again to their fellowship, those who had thus betrayed or given up the Word of God into the hands of its enemies. Others would only receive to the communion these "*traditores*," after long and satisfactory proofs of their repentance. Among the more stern disciplinarians were the Numidian bishops. The Catholic church on the other hand was more lenient, as we have already intimated, and their practice on this point was one of the causes of dispute between the two parties. It seems, moreover, that during the rage of the Diocletian persecution, many members of the church at Carthage, yielded so far to the wishes of the persecutors as to treat unkindly their more courageous brethren, who went to prison or even to death rather than temporize. Among the more supple class, Cæcilian, before he was chosen bishop, stood very prominent. He (Cæcilian) was charged even with neglecting the prisoners, and refusing them food and other necessaries to alleviate their sufferings. The choice of such a man to be a bishop, was another heavy charge against the nominally Catholic church. The substance of the charges brought against the dominant party by the Donatists was their exceeding laxity of church discipline. They opened the doors of the church to any one who claimed to be an orthodox Christian, whether he furnished the evidences of piety or even of morality in his life, or not.

(To be continued.)

Mormonism in Great Britain.—The growth of the Mormon imposture especially in Europe, is truly surprising. It would seem that this quarter of the globe has long enough suffered from the influence of manifold errors and deceptions. But the end is not yet. Witness the following figures relating to Mormonism in Great Britain:

The statistics of January last, which are said to be, however, greatly exaggerated, show that there were altogether in the United Kingdom—42 conferences, 602 branches, 22 seventies, 12 high priests, 1,761 elders, 1,590 priests, 1,225 teachers, 682 deacons, and 25,454 members, making a total of 30,747 saints. During the last fourteen years more than 50,000 had been baptized in England, of which nearly 16,000 had emigrated from her shores to Zion, which is now located at Salt Lake, in the Utah territory, of which the great Mormon leader has been appointed Governor by the President of the United States.

CHRISTIAN LAW OF RECREATION.

The last number of the New Englander contains an article on Amusements, which is pertinent to the season and worthy of thought. The writer draws a distinction between amusement and recreation, the latter being necessary for our good, the former, which is defined to be the "pursuit of pleasure for pleasure's sake," being injurious and sinful. The following suggestions, laid down as rules to guide Christians in seeking respite from anxiety and toil, are judicious: 1. In choosing our recreations, we must be guided in part by our circumstances and necessities. 2. The same rule may be extended to the MEASURE of our recreations. 3. Our recreations must be such, both as to their nature and circumstances, as not to violate any plain and obvious command of God. 4. Our recreations must not be allowed to interfere with more important duties. 5. In choosing our recreations, we are to avoid such as are peculiarly liable to *abuse*—and more especially such as *have been abused* to such a degree as to become scandalous. 6. Our recreations, as a general thing, ought not to involve any very considerable expense. 7. Our recreations should all be pursued for the proper *end*, or, which is the same, from the right *motive*. The following are the writer's remarks under the last head:

"This rule is important on more accounts than one. A due observance of it will aid us in *choosing* our recreations. There are some courses of pleasure which *cannot* be indulged in from proper motives.—we might as well think of stealing or lying for the glory of God. Of course, such are to be avoided.—The rule is also important, because everything, in a moral view, depends upon its observance. In judging of our actions, God looks primarily at the end, the motive; and where this is wrong, nothing merely external can be right.

The proper end of recreation we have stated more than once. It is not self-gratification, but increased health, vigor and usefulness. It is to rest and refresh the tired spirit, or the weary body, and thus prepare for renewed and increased exertion in that work of life which God has given us to do. In all our recreations, then, let this great end and aim of them be kept constantly in view;* let them be selected and pursued with reference to this end; let them be pursued so far as they really conduce to this end, and no further; let this be the guiding, controlling motive in them all, and God will approve of them; our own consciences will approve; and the results, it may be hoped, will be continually happy. There is no danger in recreations when pursued from the motives and under the limitations here prescribed. But if these rules are transcended or neglected, and we venture upon courses of self-indulgence for the mere pleasure of it, our pleasures then become sordid and selfish, offensive in the sight of God, and destructive to the best interests of the soul.

* We do not mean that, in their seasons of relaxation and diversion, persons should be constantly watching and scrutinizing their motives. This might defeat the very object of diversion. But let the end and aim of life be habitually, consciously, such as has been indicated; so consciously that any considerable deviation from it shall be instantly noticed.

For the Watchman and Reflector.

THE DYING CHILD.

Emma Ray was twelve years old, when she died. Dear child, how sweetly she fell asleep! So calmly, so pleasantly did she sink to repose, like a summer's sunset! Folded her thin and wasted hands over the young heart, so early stricken, opened her eyes, that beamed with celestial hope, and looked round upon her friends with *so* sweet a smile, faintly murmured, "*Jesus*," and then—she slept.

It was just at evening, one day about the middle of June, when a little boy, perhaps eight years old, came to the door and said, "Mother wishes you would please to come to our house." "Who is your mother," I asked. "Mrs. Ray," was the reply. "What does your mother want?" I inquired. "Sister Emma is sick," was his answer; "*is* very sick," and wishes you would come and see her;" and the tears forced themselves down his cheek, in spite of his evident attempt to keep them back.

He mentioned the street where they lived, and I said, "Well, I will come round there this evening, and see your mother and Emma." The boy turned slowly away, a step or two, then stopped, looked up in my face, and said, while his lip quivered and the tears started afresh "I wish you could go now." "I will go now," I replied. In a moment I was ready, and, taking the little fellow's hand, hastened along with him.

We were soon at the door, and entered the kitchen. There was no one present. The little boy handed me a chair, and then went into the next room. I looked around; it was evidently the abode of poverty, and, no doubt, of sorrow. The dilapidated house, the old, worn and shattered furniture, seemed to wear a forced and almost painful appearance of neatness, like a smile that hides heart-eating grief.

In the next room there was Emma, the sick child; and there, too, I supposed, was her mother, watching over her; and I heard also the voice of a man. It might be her father, or it might be her physician, or perhaps some friend come in to see her.

But a moment after, all doubt was dissipated, as the voice rose louder and harsher, "She shall, too; so get up, now. What's the use of laying there all day, when she's well enough to be up?" The sound of the mother's voice could be heard in expostulation; and I wondered if Mr. Ray was a drunkard.

"Get up, this minute," growled out the savage father; "I'll see if you wont mind." I stepped to the door and opened it. The mother held a bowl of drink for the sick child in one hand; with the other she attempted to restrain the father from any act of violence to his child.

"Don't, John," she said; "you know Emma is sick, and isn't able to get up. Don't act so." He pushed her roughly away, spilling the drink from her bowl, and, without perceiving me, caught the child's hand to enforce his brutal authority.

Stepping forward, I laid my hand rather suddenly upon his shoulder. He turned, gazed at me with a half stupid stare, and muttered, "He'd see if his children couldn't be made to mind—have 'em lying abed all day"—and in a few minutes the intoxicated man left the room.

Little Emma hid her face in the pillow, and sobbed with shame and grief.

I sat down by her side, took her hand, and spoke kindly to her; the mother wiped a few tears from her own cheek, seated herself, and drew her little boy to her lap. We talked of sickness and of the Saviour, of living and of dying, of the weary pilgrimage of earth, and the blessed rest of heaven.

Emma was a Christian. From her mother's instructions, and the kind and faithful labors of her Sabbath school teacher, she had learned of the Saviour, and been able to believe in him and to love him. Poor child!—happy child, rather. She was soon to go home; soon to see Him, whom, not having seen, she had loved. With a frail constitution, she had never enjoyed the health and buoyancy that give joy to childhood. Could she have been tenderly cared for, nursed and favored, she might have lived, blessed and a blessing. But want and exposure had nourished disease, and aggravated every premonition of her early decline. O, how like a canker it had eaten into her mother's heart, as day by day, and month by month she had watched her tender lamb, chilled and shivering, beneath the storms of life, from which she had no power to shelter or protect her, and knew that she was wasting away and sinking into the grave. And the father—what shall we say of the father? God forgive him.

No matter; it was all right. Emma said it was.—She would be with the angels soon; and she knew it wouldn't be long before her poor mother would come too. And her father—O, if she could only think that he would come also! That was the only thorn in her dying pillow. She scarcely thought of death. Of earth she thought, and did not grieve that she was to leave the sorrows she had tasted so bitterly. Of heaven she thought, where the rivers of life gently flow, and the good Shepherd leads his flock; that was her home, and she hasted to it.

Three evenings after, I called again. It was just at sunset. Emma was about to take her departure. Her mother had raised her up in the bed a little. She smiled as if some good news had been told her, or as one might, who, in the glee of childhood, was going out with playmates for a run in the green fields, or to gather flowers in the wood.

How she talked of heaven, and the angels, and of the Saviour, *her* Saviour! wondered if they would know her when she got there, and if she should see her little brother that died last spring, and that she had mourned for so much! how sweet the music of golden harps would be, and how beautiful the green fields, and the bright flowers, and the crystal waters.

"And O, mother, you must come soon. You will, won't you? I shall want to have you with me, so much;" said the child, in the transport of her joy. Her mother covered her face and answered only with tears. "And father," she added, as a cloud passed for a moment over the sunlight of her vision;—"think poor father will come too? I want him to come.—And little Willie, you must be a good boy, and you will come some day; and we'll all be there." She failed.

Presently her father, who had been absent all day, opened the outside door and stumbled into the kitchen. Emma heard him and wished him to come in. Mrs. Ray stepped to the door and called in her husband. He came with an unsteady step, and a dreamy, vacant look, that told of the excesses of the day.

"Father," said Emma, "come, and sit down here by me; I wanted to talk a little with you before I go." He took the hand she held out to him; he saw the change, and the truth flashed upon his mind. His child was dying. It entered his soul like a sword. In a moment he was a sober man, and it seemed as if some fearful storm of agony overwhelmed him.

"Father," she said, "I always loved you, and I've tried to be a good girl and mind you. Have n't I minded you, father?" "Yes, you have," he fairly sobbed. "And when I have n't been a good girl, I am sorry for it, and want you to forgive me. And now I am going to be with the Saviour. I shall see Henry; he is there; and mother is coming before long; and little Willie, he will come too, some time; and, father, won't you come, too? Won't you? I want you to, father."

He laid his head on her pillow, and wept like a child. "But you must leave off drinking, father, and swearing, or else you never can come; and you must be kind to mother, and go to meeting and hear the gospel preached. Wont you, father? Wont you do all this, and get ready to come too? Say, father; promise me;—I want ask you anything else;—say, quick."

Her strength failed. "Yes, Emma; yes, I will promise you. If God will help me, I will try to come too."

"Thank you; thank God;" she answered. "Now let me kiss you, father,—and mother,—and Willie; there, good bye! "Father *will* come, and we'll all be there," she faintly murmured, as she turned away her head, tired, exhausted, folded her hands upon her bosom, shut her eyes, and went gently to sleep. It was some minutes before they would disturb her, but let her rest. Then her mother went softly to her, and whispered, "Emma." She answered not. Emma was *sleeping, so* sweetly—"Blessed sleep, from which none ever wakes to weep."

Mr. Ray kept the promise made to God and to his dying child. And should you stroll along the southeast declivity of P. cemetery, where the spring sunshine falls so pleasantly, and the early violets bloom so lovely, and mark a plain memorial, inscribed, "*To Emma Ray, aged 12 years. In heaven.*"—believe that for once, at least, tomb-stones may tell the truth; for Emma Ray is in heaven. ECTOR.

August 18, 1851.

INCIDENTS IN A PASTOR'S LIFE.

A volume bearing this title, has been issued by Baker & Scribner. The author is Rev. Dr. Wisner, of Ithica, for many years a pastor in Western New York. The incidents, he says, are not fictions, but facts, embracing in the range of what they relate a pastorate of more than thirty years' continuance. Dr. W. is well known in the field of his labors, as a shrewd, able, and effective minister. He has blended in these sketches much popular and pioneer talent—a tact and quickness of perception which wait upon the single purpose of an apostle—"*This one thing I do.*" Many of these incidents, are very striking and impressive; a few we regret to add, bear the impress of an adroit and sectarian Pedopaptist, of which we shall say more hereafter. Our readers will find instruction and profit, in the quotations that follow. The first, illustrates a successful example of meeting an infidel, and commending the claims of religion to his conscience:

Walking one day in the village where I was laboring, I met a man who I knew openly avowed himself an infidel. After the usual salutations, I said to him, "Well, Mr. B., what is the condition of your soul this morning?"

His answer was, "O, I am an infidel."

"I know that, Mr. B., but as a man of reflection, who understands what infidelity is, you will not pretend to me that you know the Bible is not the word of God." After a few moments' reflection, he replied, "I acknowledge that I do not know that it is not, but I do not believe it is." "Well, Mr. B., if the Bible should not be the word of God, can you be sure that there will not be just such a state of retribution beyond the grave as the Bible describes?"

"No I am sure of nothing beyond the grave, but I do not believe there will be any retribution."

"Then, Mr. B., your reason compels you to admit, that you cannot know, but living and dying as you are, you will go to hell, and be as miserable there to all eternity, as the Saviour represented the rich man to be."

"It is true, I can be certain of nothing beyond the grave, whether I shall exist at all there, or if I do what will be my condition, is a mere matter of conjecture."

"Keep this in mind, Mr. B., when you lie down and when you rise up, that you do not know but you shall go to hell when you die, and if you can rest with the possibility of such a dreadful end your mind is differently constituted from mine."

We parted and he went about his business, but as I afterwards learned, never enjoyed any peace until he indulged a hope in Christ.

In a few weeks he united with the Baptist church.

Infidels do not reflect how baseless their scheme is. It keeps them from the consolations of a hope of a blessed immortality, and gives them nothing in return. Surely there rock is not like our rock, our enemies themselves being judges.

HE THAT WATERETH SHALL BE WATERED.

The incident given below, shows what the pastor, aided by a few leading and liberal spirits, may accomplish in quickening the benevolent activities of the church:

The writer of these reminiscences was called to take the pastoral charge of a congregation that was fourteen thousand dollars in debt, with their church edifice very much out of repair, and with some very unpleasant divisions and heart burnings among the members of the church.

At the first monthly concert after he commenced his labors in this new field, though there was a pretty good attendance, to his grief and disappointment, only seventeen dollars were contributed for the furtherance of the noble cause which had brought them together. He took an early opportunity the next morning to get two or three of the leading members of his church together, to whom he stated his feelings, in view of the smallness of the collection on the preceding evening. He felt that though a rich congregation might afford to be penurious, a poor one could not, and that the only hope for the one of which he had just taken the charge was in the promise, "He that watereth shall be watered also himself."—Prov. xi. 25.

The brethren with whom he conversed sympathized with him in these views, and set themselves to work, and before night added sixty-four dollars to the contribution of the preceding evening. From that time to the dissolution of the pastoral relation between us, which was four years, the collections at the monthly concert averaged over fifty dollars, and the whole amount contributed for the different benevolent enterprises of the day, averaged four thousand dollars a year, over and above what was done for liquidating their debt, repairing and furnishing their house, and supporting the gospel at home.

In the meantime the Spirit of God was graciously shed down upon the congregation: the misguided individuals, who had made the trouble were reclaimed, and brought to repentance, and the church was built up in its most holy faith. At the end of the fourth year the pastor, in the hope of restoring his declining health, was released from his charge, but the church went on from strength, and so enlarged in its benefactions, that in eleven years from the concert alluded to, it had contributed to the great benevolent societies of the land, more than fifty-five thousand dollars, and had been so prospered of God, that it was entirely free from debt, had its place of worship in repair, and from one to two hundred thousand dollars unappropriated in the treasury. It is at this day one of the most prosperous, active and efficient congregations in Western New York, and furnishes an instance of the fulfilment of that sweet promise, which I have placed at the head of this article, well calculated to encourage the people of God to make liberal efforts for the salvation of a dying world.

THE PERSECUTED WIFE.

The following sets forth a fine example of Christian firmness in one of the gentler sex. The example is worthy of imitation. Wives who follow it, will accomplish more than is often done in impressing their husbands with the certainty and power of religion.

Among the members of my church, was a woman of great delicacy of feeling, and of ardent and consistent piety, who had a husband that was a Universalist, and possessed a violent and ungoverned temper. He was much displeased with his wife for her religious predilections, and often reproached her as a bigot, and a fanatic, because she would not go with him to the universal meeting.

To sustain his reputation as a gentleman, he used often to attend our meeting, when the Universalist did not preach, and treated me with great respect, when I visited his house.

One Sabbath, when I preached in the morning at another place, the Universalist preached in the village, and as the wife could not attend my morning service, her husband urged her to go with him to the place of universal meeting.

She told him that God had directed his people, "If any one came among them and did not bring the doctrine of Christ, to go not after him, neither bid him God speed, for those who encouraged him would be a partaker of his evil deeds."

He told her that she could do as she pleased, but if she did not go and hear his minister in the morning, she should not go to hear me. In the afternoon, seeing his wife dressed for church, he inquired where she was going.

She replied, "to meeting."

He responded that he had told her, if she did not attend meeting with him in the morning, she should not go in the afternoon.

She then told him, with great gentleness, that he knew she had lived with him a great while, and done all she could to make him happy, and had never disobeyed him except when his commands conflicted with the plain commands of her heavenly Father, but in such cases she must obey God rather than man.

Upon hearing this he flew in a great rage, and told her that if she went to hear me preach that afternoon, she should never again enter his house.

She went to meeting as usual, but when she returned, he met her at the door, and pushing her off the steps with violence, told her to be gone and return no more.

She made no reply, but went to her daughter's, who lived in the village, and was told by her son-in-law's, to make their house her home.

In the evening, the husband, having got over the violence of his passion, and beginning to feel the loneliness of his situation, came to his son-in-law's, and asked his wife if she was not going home.

She told him that he had turned her out of his house, and forbidden her to return—that the Bible taught, that where the husband or wife was pious, and the other party was not, it was the duty of the believer to continue with his or her companion, and do them all the good possible; but if the unbeliever chose to depart, or separate from his or her believing companion, he might depart, and the brother or sister was no longer under bondage. That she had acted on that principle, and had borne much abuse from him for Christ's sake; but now, as he had broken his marriage contract, and caused a separation, she did not conceive herself any longer under bondage, to him, and did not calculate to return.

He went away deeply mortified, but in some anger, and spent the night with his afflicted children.

The next morning he returned, but found her firmly adhering to her resolution, and though she treated him with respect and kindness, she utterly refused to return with him. In the evening he came again, and appeared broken down and humbled, and acknowledged that he had treated her improperly, and promised that if she would forgive him and return to him, he would never again treat her unkindly, or cross her in her religious feelings. Upon receiving these assurances she returned with him, to the great joy of himself and his children, and I have reason to believe that to the day of her death, he kept his promise. He was finally won, by the blessing of God upon the example and conversation of his wife, and before she died she had the comfort of seeing him unite with the church of which she was a member.

RIDICULING PRAYER.

A striking illustration of the retribution which often follows impiety and blasphemy, even in this world, is given in the following:

In a congregation with which the writer was intimately acquainted, the pastor, at the commencement of the winter's amusements, preached a sermon against dancing. Though he was a man of much prudence, and treated the subject with great kindness and delicacy, yet a young physician, who was a prominent leader in the dissipations of the place, was greatly offended, and swore that he would dance every night that week, to show his pastor that the young people were not to be influenced by his officious meddling with their concerns. In accordance with this resolution, he got his young associates together, and after kneeling down and offering *a mock prayer*, to ridicule his minister, he induced them to make arrangements to spend every night of that week in the ball-room. On Monday evening, the young people assembled to commence their week's dissipation, in accordance with the arrangements which had been made. Some time in the evening the doctor was sent for, to visit a sick man who lived a few miles out of the village. Though the night was extremely cold, he started on horseback, with his silk stockings and his dancing slippers on, to go and see his patient. Though he had no appearance of being intoxicated, and was perfectly acquainted with the road, yet he missed his way, and after wandering round in an untravelled path, where the snow was deep, for some time, he was thrown from his horse, and the next morning was found near the road which he had left, crawling upon his hands and knees in the snow. He was taken home, and medical assistance immediately called in; but his lower limbs were so badly frozen, that, after great suffering, he was obliged to have them amputated just below the knee-joints. He ultimately recovered his general health, but was obliged to walk on his knees the rest of his life. When he saw that he must be reduced to this painful necessity he remarked to some friends, that he had never bowed the knee to God or man, but he should now have to humble himself in the sight of both.

I have seen him often since his recovery, going about the village in this painful posture, and could not avoid feeling that he had been left to eat of the fruit of his own doings, and was a sad monument of the impotency of man, when he sets himself against the Almighty. From the day he resolved to dance six nights in succession, to grieve his pious minister, for kindly warning the youth of his charge, of the dissipating tendencies of that amusement, he was forever unable to step to the sound of the viol; and from the day on which he had impiously knelt to ridicule the prayer of his godly pastor, he had been doomed to go upon his bended knees to the close of his life.

I would never rashly interpret the providences of God, but I love to study them; and when they speak as plain a language as they did in this case, I feel that we should be helping the Lord, to say, "That it was not He." His providences, like his word, are designed for our instruction and admonition, and when we see him rebuking presumptious sins, by signally punishing them in this world, others should take warning that they fall not under the same condemnation. It is a fearful thing to disregard the monitions of those whom God has set to watch for our souls, and give us warning from him; but when, in addition to this sin, we maliciously insult the Lord's messenger, and deride the very prayers which he is daily offering up for us, we ought to expect a severer punishment than that which falls upon ordinary transgressors.

THE WIFE.

If you wish to be happy and have peace in the family, never reprove your husband in company—even if that reproof be ever so slight. If he be irritated, speak not an angry word. Indifference sometimes will produce unhappy consequences. Always feel an interest in what your husband undertakes, and if he is perplexed or discouraged, assist him by your smiles and happy words. If the wife is careful how she conducts, speaks, and looks, a thousand happy hearths would cheer and brighten our existence, where now there is nothing but clouds of gloom, sorrow and discontent. The wife, above all others, should strive to please her husband and to make home attractive.

For the Watchman and Reflector.

A DANGEROUS ASSUMPTION.

It can never be a matter of indifference whether we embrace truth or reject it. As truth is always connected with happiness, and its belief is essential to salvation, so error is dangerous, and, when it relates to the higher doctrines of Christianity, to cherish it is to prepare us for eternal perdition, and to lead us to it. No mistake can be more dangerous than the one involved in the common cant saying, "No matter what a man believes, provided that his conduct is right." This statement, as used and understood among us, involves two most dangerous principles. It supposes first, that the understanding has no influence on the heart and the conduct. But really, our views of that which is right, always influence our heart and affections, which God claims to govern, and thus our conduct is regulated.

The other mistake involved is, that the conduct we pursue is only connected with man, whereas we have to do with God also. Were all our treatment of our fellow beings correct, we might yet fail in our duty to God our Creator. Hence the stress everywhere laid in Scripture on a proper reception of "the truth as in Jesus," and hence the doctrine of the infallible Teacher, "He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved, and he that believeth not shall be damned."

PETER.

PROSPECTS OF CALIFORNIA.

The Rev. Sylvester Woodbridge, pastor of the Presbyterian church at Benicia, California, preached a sermon some time ago at the dedication there of a new house of worship. We have received a copy of the printed sermon, and hasten to give from it several interesting extracts. Alluding to the fact, that less than two years have elapsed since that, the oldest Protestant church in California, was organized, Mr. Woodbridge exclaims:

What a change has since taken place! There are now in this country twenty-five circuits and stations of the Methodist Episcopal Church: four or five Protestant Episcopal Churches: five that are either Congregational or New School Presbyterian: three Baptist, and three old School Presbyterian, besides other congregations scattered through different parts of the country; and in all these organizations, the ministers, officers and members, are laboring diligently for the truth. As these various bodies gather around themselves the rules, insignia, and ordinances of their institution, the encouragement becomes brighter for a day of glorious success.

He does not agree with those who think that no country, of which gold is the chief product, can be prosperous, and that, with the decline of California, will succeed the fall of the religious enterprise begun there. He believes that population, wealth, and influence will steadily and rapidly increase, and that a grand, unprecedented career of success has but just commenced.

When have the nations of our blood retrograded? Nearly four thousand years ago, our fathers removed from the plains of the Euphrates to the mountains of Asia Minor. Thence by successive migrations, comprising centuries, through Scythia and Germany, to the shores of the North Sea. Thence again to England, to Atlantic America, and, after a residence of two hundred years upon this continent, their descendants have reached the waters of the Pacific. What single influence ever propelled us onward, that does not still exist? Where did it ever show itself stronger than in the multitudes that have swarmed, and will again speedily swarm from the parent hive, and by mountain, plain, or ocean, find their way to this El Dorado. Is it that the pressure of our brethren behind has ceased? The European emigration into New York alone is annually greater than the increase of California, and every day serves to fill more full every trade, occupation, and profession in the Old States. Capital will come more into competition with labor, and the prospect of the indigent youth for comfortable support, not to allude to riches, will diminish. There is a great natural law which drives us forward. Sentimentalists may prate and groan over its existence—over the extermination of the savage tribes that perish by our vices, our poisons, our diseases,—but the fact is an iron necessity; and equally irresistible is the influence which removes us before the cautious, economical, calculating multitudes that follow us, and now are crowding our possessions on the Atlantic.

As the great design of God is the conversion of the world, and as the instrumentality there called into operation is of tremendous and unmeasurable force, Mr. Woodbridge is sure that the effect must be proportionate.

From the towers of Mount Zion we direct our gaze around the stupendous amphitheatre of the Pacific Ocean. From Cape Horn, sweeping northward and westward, by Chili, Peru, Central America, Mexico, British and Russia America; thence westward and southward across Siberia, Tartary, Japan and China, to the swarthy multitudes that crowd the countries and islands between the Pacific and the Indian Oceans, what Protestant nation but our own exists? While yet in our very infancy, of scarce two years' growth, what mighty commercial changes are we producing. All around this world of waters, that henceforward may be called the American Ocean, we have started the teeming myriads into new life. Energy, power, daring, and wealth capable of illimitable increase in our hands, what changes must follow! Here pulses the heart from which is to radiate public opinion, the science and literature of the Occidental, to which is to be attracted the service and the commerce of the Oriental world. And is the religion of Jesus Christ alone to be powerless? Can the great truths of immortality shine into the dark abodes of superstition and heathenism, without awakening abhorrence and producing reformation?

In California, under the blessing of God, are the elements of greatness. The immediate supply of the wealth of its people is gold; but, says Mr. W., its farmers hold a position far superior to those in the Atlantic States, and then manufacturing will eventually come.

Long severe winters are here unknown: our climate is salubrious and beautiful; and if occasionally we are deprived of sufficient rain to afford needful fertility, we can derive an unfailing supply from irrigation. Thus far, without this aid, enormous harvests have repaid the labor of the husbandman; and we see no reason, when our great valleys are defended from inundation by levees, why they shall not rival the inexhaustible fertility of Egypt. For the herdsman and shepherd we know of no country equal to California; and we fearlessly venture the assertion that in five years our agricultural produce will be greater and more profitable in proportion to the population and labor employed, than in

ery man, woman or child, that had ever read his Age of Reason, could stand where I stood, and contemplate its author. They would never have forgotten the sight to their dying day.

I did not witness the death bed of this man, but my brother did. My brother was a minister and occasionally preached at New Rochelle on the Sound, not far out of New York, near which Paine lay sick. The first thing that struck one on visiting his room and bed, was the nauseous filthiness of both. Nor could it be prevented. Such was his utter aversion to water, that he would never, if he could prevent it, suffer his person to be washed. Stretched across his apartment were lines, on which he hung unwashed, his pocket-handkerchiefs when in such a state that they could not longer be used. From a fact like this it is easy to imagine what must have been the condition of his outer man. The woman received him as a boarder with the utmost repugnance, her husband being one of Paine's disciples, and begged, for a long time in vain, that he might be removed. His conduct, at length, became so outrageous, that she succeeded. He died at the house of a Mrs. Hedden, a good and kind-hearted woman, whose disgust was vanquished by pity, and who often read to him for hours together.

Paine had been a daring blasphemer; but in those solemn, silent hours which precede dissolution his coward soul began to tremble. With no fear of God, in any sense other than belongs to devils, he had a horrid fear of death, and seems to have had some very alarming apprehensions of what was to follow. He was restless, sighed heavily, groaned fearfully, and when alone, and supposing himself unheard, he would attempt to pray. The servant once found him on his knees in the bed, crying "God, help me, help me! Christ, Jesus Christ, help me!" My brother had learned these facts, and approaching his bed side, gently enquired of him whether he now believed in Jesus Christ? His countenance assumed a look of fury, he jerked himself over in the bed, turning his face toward the wall, and thundered out, "No!" "But you pray to Jesus Christ, and ask him to help you—do you believe him to be a divine being?" "No!" Do you wish me to pray for you?" "No!" He gave similar answers to all Christian enquirers, who would have gladly striven to do him good; and yet the moment they were gone his fear so mastered him, that he commenced groaning again and crying for help. And thus, in a horrible strife between stubborn dogged pride and dastard fear, he wrung out the last miserable hours of his existence in this world.

Probably no man ever did more extensive injury to his race than this most wretched being. Voltaire and his associates made, it is true, far more splendid, certainly more able and perhaps more malicious assaults on Christianity; but they did not, like Paine, write for the million. They addressed themselves to scholars, to men of wit and taste and cultivation; but Tom Paine put his book into the hands of the artisan, the sailor, the apprentice, the school boy; it was found behind the milliner's counter, and under the pillow of the boarding-school miss. Edition after edition went off with rapidity; it was reduced to the very cheapest and coarsest form, so as to be in the reach of the poorest of those who read at all. Refutation after refutation appeared, but the infection spread with the rapidity of a plague, while the antidote lay unheeded on the shelf. For a time infidelity was rife throughout our land; and I regret to say that the well-known sentiments of the most prominent and the most popular man in it, lent a fearful sanction to all who loved it.

But let us rejoice that that dark day is past: let us thank God that our greatest men do not blush to avow, in the highest places, their firm belief in the truth of the revelation. While John Marshal, Joseph Story, and Henry Clay, find the evidence of the Bible's truth an impregnable verity, let no youthful socialist swell with the consoling conviction that *he* owns a mind too discriminating and too strong to be gulled by old wives' fables.—*Arthur's Home Gazette.*

Gov. Briggs before the American Institute.—The leader of last week's Congregational Journal, is on the late meeting of the American Institute at Keene. We quote the following reference to the opening address of Gov. Briggs:

"It was thought by many, that there were *fifteen hundred* persons present to hear the introductory address by Gov. Briggs. This address was highly practical in its character, treating of the general subject of popular education. A portion of it was devoted to the popular studies to be introduced into district schools. The Governor was peculiarly impressive and eloquent in urging upon teachers the claims of the Bible to their consideration, not merely as a book of reference, but a text-book in common schools. The address was extempore. It was listened to with profound attention, interrupted by occasional applause. Gov. Briggs is a forcible and eloquent speaker. He has an earnestness of manner and a clearness and beauty of thought, which are eminently fitted to secure attention. It would be well for our country if our politicians were all as deeply imbued with the spirit of the Bible as Gov. Briggs. He is, on all occasions, the fearless advocate of temperance and Christian piety. In his whole deportment, he seems an earnest, truthful and honest Christian gentleman."

Watchman & Reflector.

BOSTON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 28, 1851.

HONORABLE POVERTY.

We recently offered our readers a few remarks on "Religious Activity." They were suggested by an inquiry which we had been led to pursue as to what features in the character of the Asiatic churches had been deemed worthy of commendation in the letters sent to them from the isle of Patmos. In pursuing this inquiry, we were deeply impressed with the fact that the only church which received approbation unmixed with censure was a church composed of poor people. This was the church of Smyrna. In the message sent to her from heaven we find the declaration, "*I know thy poverty.*"

The expression is instructive; for such a fact as this thousands would wish to conceal from their fellow men, and would think it poor policy to proclaim it openly. The world is so much accustomed to estimate a church or religious society according to its wealth, that some try to appear respectable by making as much show as possible of "men of property and standing." The apostle James had occasion in his epistle to rebuke some who, in their public assemblies, courted the favor of the rich. "Ye have despised the poor," said he. "Do not rich men oppress you?"—"Do they not blaspheme that worthy name whereby ye are called? Hearken! hath not God chosen the poor of this world, rich in faith, heirs of the kingdom which he hath promised to them that love him?" In accordance with this sentiment, we have Christ's own judgment in regard to the distinctions founded on wealth: He proclaims from heaven that the church of Smyrna was composed of poor men, and this is the only church of Asia with which he finds no fault, nor charges with a dereliction from duty. Nay, more: he says, "Thou art *rich*; by which he means—in consonance with the words just quoted from the apostle—spiritually rich; opulent in gifts and graces, in costly sacrifices and the incense of a holy life, more precious than all the gold which the capitalists of earth can pour into the treasury of the church.

No doubt it was *literally* true that the church of Smyrna, as a *body*, collectively considered in its relation to Christ's kingdom, was comparatively rich; because a poor church, with a right spirit, gives away more money in the long run than a rich church of narrow hearts and a low standard of piety. They give more constantly, more systematically, and of course more generously. It is with such a people as Paul said of the churches of Macedonia: "The abundance of their joy in their deep poverty aboundeth unto the riches of their liberality." The manner in which the early churches opened their arms to the poor, and sustained those who were spoiled of their goods, was a universal amazement. The heathen received a new idea of Christianity as a religion of love, and were subdued by truths which proved their power to raise the affections above the world, and to make property a means of preparing men for heaven.

Among the churches of this country which co-operate in the cause of missions, there are a number whose history has exemplified the truth of what we have just written. In proportion as they have scattered have they been increased. Out of weakness have they been made strong. The rise of the missionary spirit among them has been "as life from the dead." While we write, we have in our view a church which was a few years ago, comparatively weak as to pecuniary resources, and at the same time burdened with a debt on their place of worship. It was proposed by some of the leading members to concentrate all their energies at one point, to withhold giving from every object of benevolence until the church debt was paid, on the ground that it was always wise in men to attend first to the things of first importance. The pastor of the church very earnestly opposed this measure, and said that they could not spare the contribution to the cause of missions, considered simply as a *means* to the end which they so much desired. "If," said he, "you refuse to give anything to send the gospel to the destitute, in order that you may pay for your meeting-house, you will not be able to command the degree of moral energy that is requisite to attain your local object."—His advice was followed; the debt was speedily swept off, and their gifts to the cause of missions much enlarged.

But although the expression "Thou art rich," were thus literally true of the church of Smyrna, composed of poor people, its chief reference was undoubtedly to spiritual wealth. In the gift of Christ they had all blessings in one. They had the "peace which passeth knowledge." They had contentment with their lot. They were raised above the fear of change.—Death was to them the gate of life, and they felt sure that nothing could touch the deep springs of their happiness. Moreover they were endowed with a holy heroism which enabled them, like Moses, to count even the reproach of Christ greater riches than all the treasures of Egypt, and to appropriate the triumphant language of Paul, "As unknown and yet well known; chastened and not killed; sorrowful, yet always rejoicing; poor, yet making many rich; having nothing, yet possessing all things."

Let every reader be roused as by a voice from heaven to make sure of this spiritual wealth, which alone can be carried with us into a higher state of being. All other riches may take wings and leave us, and if they do not, death will come to us as a resistless robber. None have what deserves the name of wealth, but those to whom, amid the wreck of nature, the Saviour may say as he did to this ancient church, "I know thy poverty; but THOU ART RICH."

FALSE PRINCIPLES OF REFORM.

We have lately seen, in one of our dailies, some remarks on the efforts of English abolitionists, in connection with the most ultra of their sympathizers in this country, to break down the American Constitution. A comparison is made between the laboring classes of England, and our slaves, showing that these foreign agitators and emissaries, have much more to enlist their sympathy among themselves, than in the worst forms of slavery at the South. Why do they not, then, begin their work by breaking down the English Constitution, which parcels off the soil of their country among a few lords, and leaves the masses in beggary and wretchedness. But reform, in some minds, is like one of those local cutaneous diseases, which, by its continual itching, secures more of the attention of the mind, than other and more fearful symptoms with which the body is affected. It is a chronic tendency to look every where for evils to reform, except to those points at which our efforts are most needed, and promise the greatest good.

Some sensible remarks on a collateral subject are, also, contained in an article of the Westminster Review, on the extinction of slavery. This article touches upon another principle in reform, which it designates as "the retributive spirit," the results of which are scarcely less absurd than the indifference to English wrong and misery, which arises from a desire to cure those beyond the sea. "Well disposed men," says the Reviewer, "having worked themselves into a state of indignation against some particular vice or ill conduct, direct all their thoughts to the putting down the object of their aversion, by superadding some penalty or suffering to that which naturally follows the ill conduct. Would they not be more judicious and more successful in attaining what they wish for, by first examining into the causes which lead to the ill conduct, and then striving to remove these causes of the evil? It seems but a bungling and barbarous expedient for the prevention of ill conduct, to aggravate its evil consequences in order to induce evil-doers to depart from their evil ways. In the present temper of the times, what a clamor would be raised, and justly, if the medical, healing art were conducted on the same principle as is still tolerated in the moral-healing art. Let us imagine to ourselves some medical inspectors deputed to examine into a notoriously unhealthy neighborhood. They report the prevalence of fever, pestilence, and destitution, which they attribute to ignorance, drunkenness, filth, bad drainage, and bad ventilation; and recommend, not teaching and training to remove the ignorance and bad habits, and temporary help and medicine to mitigate the misery consequent upon former ignorance and ill conduct, but the infliction of more disease and more suffering, in order to deter others from being ignorant and reckless. The medical men who so report and recommend, are not to be found, or if found, they ventured so to report and recommend, they would either be laughed at or hooted, according as their folly or inhumanity appeared to predominate. Our moral inspectors are a little behind their medical brethren in civilization. They report the prevalence of thefts, burglaries, murders, dishonesty, drunkenness, vagrancy, imposture, and desertion of children; and they recommend, without compunction and without hesitation, not better teaching and training to avert the ignorance and bad habits which lead to bad conduct and the misery; but fine, imprisonment, tread-mill, solitary confinement, transportation, and death, and aggravation of the other misery, in order to deter those, who from ignorance cannot appreciate distant consequences, and who, from ill-regulated propensities, cannot withstand frequent temptation."

Every one interested in the reforms of the age, must look with concern upon whatever tends thus to cripple their energies and defeat their success. However well a principle or measure may promise at first, yet, if it is false and will not bear examination, it will lead to a reaction which will endanger the enterprise. Constantine's false measures of reforming the Roman empire into Christianity, laid the foundation of the more horrid enormities of the papacy, which still cast disastrous twilight over a third part of the nations. Christ is our model in waging war upon the evils of the world, his love their only neutralizing influence, instruction and persuasion the great agents in the work, and whatever reforms are not based on these principles, threaten to introduce greater evils than those they profess to cure.

The reliance placed by many upon sweeping generalizations as to the enormity of an evil, in order to disgust people with the practise of it, is misplaced and groundless. How often is slavery described, with this object in view, as treason, blasphemy, adultery, murder, and the personification of all possible crimes. The use of alcohol, except as a medicine, is spoken of as arson, poisoning, pauperage, misery and death, or the agent in promoting them. No modification can be admitted in reference to these evils, lest it should weaken men's impression of their enormities. The mildest form of slavery is worse than the horrors of the middle passage, because it is a greater recommendation of the system. Moderate drinking is worse than drunkenness, because it secures a greater number of imitators. Such statements may startle for the moment, but not bearing examination, they react an injurious effect upon the cause which they are designed to promote. By some such extravagances, into which these reforms have been betrayed by men who have no sympathy with the evangelical spirit and mode of doing good, they have suffered more than from the opposition of enemies.

From blackening the sin, it is not unusual to go on and blacken the sinner. The idea is, that when a man finds himself despised, hated, cut off from the intercourse of respectable persons, and deprived of the privilege of buying and selling and getting gain, in consequence of his connection with the evil to be reformed, he will give it up. Foreign abolitionists are so foolish as to think they shall brow-beat us out of slavery, by denying us the courtesies of English society. But few, indeed, are servile enough to succumb to a measure like this, and those who do, need reforming over again as much as those who persist in the evil complained of. It is, at best, an appeal to a man's selfishness, and an attempt to array on the side of reform that bitter root of all evil. Suppose Christ had taken measures to make men feel that they must repent to be respected, must believe to make money, must pray to prosper in the world, must be Christians to get into good society, how utterly would it have defeated his work of reform.

Men long intent upon a specific evil, rarely fail of feeling its distorting influence, or of suffering in character from the exclusion of subjects more genial and beneficent. They become malignant in denunciation of those who do not come up to their standard, ambitious of distinction in the work to which they have put their hand, and subject to an unhealthy activity of the belligerent passions. Expediency is with them a participation in the evil complained of. Gradual emancipation, under any conceivable circumstances, is pro-slavery, and a mere apology for perpetuating the wrong.

This forced process is now working consequences in some of our best reforms, which must give pain to every right-minded advocate of true progress. The day is gone by to do in the temperance reformation what might have been done, if it had not been thus injured, and in some meridians almost ruined by false principles and indiscreet measures. A lie cannot do the work of truth. A false position cannot be sustained under pretext of the good it is doing. Its weakness will at length appear, to disgust those who have become its dupes, and to drive them to the opposite extreme. We suggest these thoughts from the interest which we feel in the success of these great reforms. True advance meets with no worse enemy than over statements, violent measures, and fierce denunciation.

CHURCH PRIVILEGES.

It is probably known to our readers, that a slander suit has been pending in the Supreme Court of this State, between the Rev. Joy H. Fairchild, plaintiff, and the Rev. Nehemiah Adams, defendant. The former is pastor of a Congregational church at South Boston, and the latter of one in Essex street. Referees, consisting of Samuel Hoar, Linus Child, and R. A. Chapman, all men of ability, learning, and experience, were appointed to adjudicate the matters in issue; and, having met the parties on several specified occasions, they have now made their award, which is in favor of the defendant. As principles are established in this decision affecting the privileges of churches, congregations, and clerical associations, we deem it proper to state the material facts which led to the prosecution, and the precise issue that was thereby created between two ministers of an evangelical denomination.

In 1842, the plaintiff was pastor of a Congregational church and society at South Boston. At the time, both he and the defendant were members of the Suffolk South Association of ministers. On the 2d of June, that year, the plaintiff was dismissed at his own request, and, in September following, settled as pastor of a church in Exeter, New Hampshire. In June, 1844, a pamphlet, containing charges against the moral character of the plaintiff, was issued anonymously, and he obtained a committee to investigate the same. That committee found the charges to be untrue; but, in a written communication to the Association, referred to documents in their hands accusing the plaintiff of a flagrant crime, and advising that body to examine into its truth. Defendant was on that committee, and, at his suggestion, plaintiff concluded to refer the matter to an ecclesiastical council. To this reference the Association consented, and chose a committee to prepare, and submit to the Council, all the information that could be obtained.

In July, 1844, the plaintiff and his church united in calling a Council to dissolve their connection, and also to examine and decide on the documents implicating the former's moral character. The Council met, and was in session several days, the plaintiff meantime attempting to prove a conspiracy against him. It was charged that he had seduced, and committed adultery with, one Rhoda Davidson, who appeared as principal witness before the Council. Other witnesses were examined, and the Council decided that the plaintiff had not proved a conspiracy; that the testimony of the principal witness, implicating him in the guilt of criminal intercourse with her, had not been substantially invalidated; that, from his own admissions and other evidence, it was the conviction of the Council, that he could not be innocent in the matter, and that, unless he could present a clearer vindication of himself before a more competent tribunal, he ought not longer to hold the place of a minister in the church of Christ.

In January, 1845, the Association of ministers met, and passed a preamble and vote based upon the above decision of the Council, and in conformity therewith; the defendant, who had acted on the Association's committee before the Council, voting with the majority. At the March term of the Municipal Court in this city, 1845, the plaintiff was indicted for the crime of adultery, and acquitted by the jury. In November of that year, he was settled over the new church in South Boston, where he still officiates as pastor. Some three years and a half thereafter, in May, 1849, he addressed a printed circular to the members of the Association, requesting them to rescind their vote of January, 1845, on the ground that the alleged causes of it were "false and libellous." The Association met on the 10th of July, 1849, and the plaintiff addressed them touching the nature of his request. He also asked a dismission from them, and a recommendation to the Woburn Association. The defendant was also present, and, when called on to vote, stated his reasons, and argued, from a certain deposition which had been laid before the Association, that it contained proof that the plaintiff had been affected with a certain disease mentioned in the writ. It was this statement of reasons upon which the plaintiff based his action for oral slander.

The Association voted not to rescind their vote of January, 1845, and the defendant voted with them. They then adopted a preamble, incorporating therein the decision and language of the ecclesiastical Council of 1844, and voted that the plaintiff, for the matter charged upon him before said Council, concerning which the said Council expressed their "deep conviction that he could not be innocent," and for which they suspended him from the ministry, as well as for falsehood in denying the truth of those charges, and in still persisting in such denial, be separated from his connection with the Association. For this preamble and vote, the defendant also voted. These are the material facts in the case, as set forth more in detail in the award. Let us now recur to the principles evolved, and established by the referees.

The plaintiff alleged that the vote of Jan., 1845, was a libel, and that the fact of its having remained on record, and been read in the hearing of ministers not members of the Association, and the vote not to rescind it, were republications within two years prior to the date of the writ upon which the present action was founded; that the defendant, in stating his reasons for the plaintiff's expulsion, uttered slanderous words, and that, in voting for the proceedings, he became responsible for them, and was bound to prove their truth.

The referees, after deciding that the action is barred by the statute of limitations, the oral charges having been uttered more than two years before the date of the writ, go on to lay down the subjoined important principles, as established by high judicial authority:

1st. A person acting in the discharge of any duty, legal or moral, and in good faith, is privileged in making accusations against another, without being held to prove their truth, if made on proper occasions.

2d. In this Commonwealth, all denominations of Christians are privileged to maintain the discipline of their respective churches, according to their various usages, including the making of complaints and accusations, the production and discussion of evidence, and the recording of their proceedings.

3d. There may be cases in which it would be proper for a jury to acquit a person charged with a crime, in which it would not necessarily follow that an association of clergymen should be so far bound by the verdict, as to regard and treat the individual accused as an innocent and moral man.

4th. In this case, when the plaintiff asked to be restored to his standing by a rescinding of the vote of the Association, and to be recommended to another, it became proper to discuss the matter, and act according to convictions of truth and duty.

5th. Though the verdict of the jury is to be considered right, yet a person of candor and common powers of discrimination might honestly believe the plaintiff to have been guilty, notwithstanding that verdict.

These are momentous principles, and we cannot doubt they are amply established by the highest judicial authority. A person may not be convicted of crime by a jury of his peers, and yet every man of common sense well knows that he really may have been guilty of conduct affecting his moral character, that would utterly disqualify him for any responsible position whatever. In the case of a minister of the Gospel, to act upon the assumption that an acquittal is conclusive of innocence under any and all circumstances, would be to place morality and religion irretrievably at the mercy of legal technicalities, corrupt judges, and short-sighted or perjured jurors. The doctrine, that malice must be shown in a review of judicial decisions and jury verdicts, before the party charged with slander shall be held responsible, is sound and conclusive. It places churches, ministers and congregations on the only foundation where they can stand with safety to themselves and to the cause of truth and God. In the case before us, the question of guilt or innocence of the plaintiff was not submitted to the referees, and their award therefore does not touch that point. Upon such a question, we certainly shall give no opinion, fully content to let the verdict of acquittal, pronounced by the jury which tried him, have its widest scope and influence. But we do say, that the Rev. Mr. Fairchild has no reason to complain of the justness of the principles laid down in his case. He asked a highly intelligent and respectable body of his clerical brethren to endorse his moral and religious character by recommending him to a kindred Association. To act like men of truth and honesty on such a request, it was necessary for them to weigh his character, ascertain, if possible, its developments, and analyze its merits and demerits. For this, free discussion was necessary, and that free discussion was what the reverend gentleman, by force of his very request, was bound to sanction.

ANNIVERSARY WEEK AT HAMILTON.

The interesting exercises of anniversary week at Hamilton, commenced, as we learn from the Baptist Register, with the annual discourse by Dr. Dowling, of New York, before the Society of Inquiry, on Sunday evening, in the Baptist chapel in the village, from the passage, "Watchman, what of the night?"

The weather being wet, prevented the attendance of many, still, there was a very large assembly present, who were amply paid for all the inconvenience they incurred. An abstract of the sermon we may be able to give hereafter. On Monday forenoon, Madison University Board held their regular meeting, and in the afternoon, the Board of the Baptist Education Society. In the evening, an eloquent oration was delivered by Wm. Tracy, Esq., of the city of Utica, before the Æonian and Adelphian Societies. Subject,—"The responsibilities of learned men to the age."

A large audience was present, and highly entertained. A poem afterwards, by Wm. H. Burleigh, Esq., of Syracuse, engaged much attention, the theme of which was, "The golden age."

On Tuesday, at 10, A. M., the annual sermon before the Baptist Education Society of the State of New York, was delivered by Rev. R. Turnbull, of Hartford, Ct., in the chapel on the hill, from the passage, "Who hath made us able ministers of the New Testament." The discourse was characterized by the strong and forcible thinking of the author, and his usual eloquence of diction. Theme,—"An able ministry."

Reports of the Board and Treasurer were presented in the afternoon, which were followed by addresses of great interest and eloquence, by Rev. Messrs. T. O. Lincoln, of Utica, and G. C. Baldwin, of Troy. A deeply interesting address was delivered by Rev. B. N. Leach, on seconding the acceptance of the Treasurer's report, which brought before us the early struggles of the Institution, and put the whole assembly in tears.

In the evening, an address before the Alumni, by Rev. S. D. Burchard, of New York, maintained the interest of the occasion undiminished. Theme,—"Conservatism."

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES.

Those of Madison University opened on Wednesday morning, at 10 A. M., in the chapel in the village, and were as follows:

Distribution of schemes.

1. The Ministry—Its Design and Perversion, Lyman Hutchins, Salisbury.
2. Civilization the Natural State of Man, Heman H. Sandford, Hamilton.
3. Enthusiasm the Offspring of Meditation, Miles J. Knowlton, West Wardsboro, Vt.

CANDIDATES FOR THE SECOND DEGREE.

1. Effectiveness the Measure of Talent, Rev. A. H. Burlingham, Owego.
2. The Church, as an Organization adapted to the temporal interests of Man, Rev. J. Stanford Holme, Watertown.

Inaugural Discourse by Prof. E. S. Gallup. Theme, "The Importance of Classical Studies."

Degrees conferred.

Benediction.

THEOLOGICAL EXERCISES.

1. Antagonisms to a Pure Gospel, Joseph Burnett, Utica.
2. Encouragements to spread the Gospel, William T. Biddle, New York city.

Address to the Graduating Class, by Rev. G. W. Eaton, D. D.

In the afternoon, the Theological class delivered their addresses, which were listened to with deep attention. The present year, this class was small, as the Institution was starting up from its embarrassment. The two young brethren who graduated, would hold prominent rank with those of any Institution for piety and talent. Next year, the number will be much larger. The address of Dr. Eaton, was in his usual style, of deep feeling and instruction. The Register says more delightful weather could not have been desired, or a more interesting auditory. A fine collection of brethren was present on the occasion, and a number from a distance. Things presented the appearance of former days, and the brethren seemed to be highly animated in regard to the future.

Degrees Conferred.—The degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred in order on Miles J. Knowlton, Heman H. Sanford, Lyman Hutchins, and Emerson Bliss. That of Master of Arts in order on Rev. Messrs. Alva C. Buckbee, H. Allen Tucker, John D. Greene, W. S. Clapp, Lucian Osborn, A. H. Burlingham, J. Stanford Holme, John H. Morrison, Barnabas B. Gibbs, L. H. Havhurst, Reuben Winegar, and Wesley P. Wright. That of A. M. honorary on Rev. J. G. Collom, Wilmington, Del.; Rev. H. V. Jones, Piscataway, N. J.; Rev. J. N. Murdock, Ct.; Rev. A. C. Crocker, Mr. Johnson, and Messrs. Howard and Haswell. That of D. D. on Rev. J. L Hodge, of Brooklyn, Rev. Robert Turnbull, of Hartford, Ct.; and Rev. S. D. Burchard, of New York; and that of L. L. D. on Joseph H. Eaton, President of Union University, Tenn.

COMMENCEMENT AT WATERVILLE.

We regret that the following account of the Commencement at Waterville, communicated by an attentive Maine correspondent, did not reach us in time for our last issue.

The Literary Societies of the College held a united service on Tuesday evening. The Oration was by Rev. Henry Giles. He is an Irishman who came to this country some ten years ago and made a brilliant *debut* before the Lyceums of New England, as a lecturer on Ireland, Crabbe, Burns, Elliott, &c. He is one of the smallest of men, with a sharp physiognomy, an eye that can kindle, and does, when the Celtic passion that boils in his soul, bursts out in fiery, passionate declamation. He is at present disabled by a paralytic affection, so that he was obliged to sit during the delivery of his discourse; and it was an illustration of the superiority of the soul, to see the lightnings of a soulful oratory flash out from so much apparent feebleness. His discourse was upon Spirituality and Culture; the relations of the Spiritual Nature to Science and Literature; an effort to show that what is deepest in us, the spiritual essence of our being, that which connects us with God and eternity could not live in the merely scientific and æsthetic. In plainer speech, that the spiritual in us lives by Faith, not by knowledge or culture. Mr. Giles' writings are too familiar, and this was too exactly like all the rest, for me to give any analysis of its style in a hasty letter.

If the Oration, by brilliant declamation, and passionate earnestness, and the thoughts which wander into the immense and the eternal, raised the soul and set it in a glow, the poet, Mr. Rodman, of R. I., soon brought us to the safe level of prosaic dullness, and rhymed commonplace. The contrast was simply ridiculous. The Poem came first, and then the oratory. The delivery was well enough, for what was delivered, and even surpassed it, for a swelling elocution and a rotund voice, loud enough to be heard, as all poets are not, saved the poet from an empty house. Can you imagine a sillier platitude than to represent Napoleon as interred in Notre Dame, simply to make *Dame* rhyme with *name*, and then to make the absurd as much more absurd by announcing in plain prose before reading the Poem, that such a mistake was not one of ignorance. But he had made such a representation, leaving us to guess his reasons! Still there was much about the Poem that was very well; the chief trouble was, there was no poetry in it. It sounded very much as good poems do; but Lethe is filled every year with cargoes of such, and literary occasions like the present can be put to better uses.

The first half of Commencement day was dismal as a heavy rain could make it, or to complete the antithesis, as the last half was clear and sunny. The church was well filled, however, and the exercises were of the usual character. The grand defect was—and it is one so serious and every year to some extent so noticeable, that the Board of Instruction ought to give most vigorous exertions for its removal,—in the style, manner, delivery. There was too little culture. The grace and the carefulness, the finish and accuracy which ought to be put upon a scholarship evidently so well grounded, does not so fully appear. Some of the pieces had run out of the writers' memory, or never got in. Yet there was much which deserved and received all praise. At the dinner table, Prof. Larrabee, of Ohio, spoke of the pieces as of very high character, and of two of them as the best he ever heard on a similar occasion. And by the way the speeches at the table closed off the day with more than usual spice and interest. Remarks were made by Gov. Hubbard, Hon. Thomas Robinson, Prof. Larrabee, Rev. Mr. Magoun, of Galena, and Rev. Mr. Thurston, of Searsport, who spoke very feelingly of his interest in the College. The degree of A. B. was conferred upon the graduating class of twelve, also upon Martin L. Beckford, of the class of '37, who also received A. M. in course. Rev. Adam Wilson was made D. D., and his Excellency, John Hubbard, LL. D.

The prospects of a large class next year are good, as thirty or more have already been admitted. The Alumni of the College also begin to rally around it. They met at supper on Tuesday evening and spent a few hours in pleasant reminiscences of college life. The existence of the college has been one of struggle and labor, often under depression, but her career has been useful, and there are many ready to believe that its future contains some yet greater good for herself and the great interests she exists to maintain.

EOTHEN.

STATE CHURCHISM.

At a late meeting in Toronto, of those opposed to the clergy reserve principle, one speaker stated many stubborn facts to show that the cause of Christ is far better supported under the voluntary system, than it ever was, or ever can be, under the forced system of State establishments. In England, according to his figures, the established church provides but 1 clergyman for 1,238 persons, while the dissenters provide 1 for 500 of their own people, or 1 for 2,025 of the whole population. In Scotland, the established church has 1,100 ministers for less than half the population, while the dissenters have 1,500 for the rest. Four evangelical denominations in the United States have 14,931 ministers, being 1 for 925 of their own people, or 1 for 1,133 of the whole population. In Canada, the churches receiving support from the reserves, provide one pastor for 1,350 of their own people, while the Presbyterians, without such support, provide 1 pastor for every 1,000, the Methodists 1 for 500, the Baptists 1 for 300, and the Congregationalists 1 for 180.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Religion in Cincinnati.—The Journal and Messenger, in noticing an article on the religious statistics of New York, has the following figures and comments on the religious condition of Cincinnati. Dwellers in the "Queen City" of the West, should be incited by the view here taken, to greater zeal for the spiritual life and well being of those around them:

"The population of the city of Cincinnati, within its corporate limits, according to the last census, is about 121,000; including suburbs, on both sides of the river, 150,000. Mr. Cist estimates the elements to be 54 per cent. American, 46 per cent. foreign. The Jews 3 per cent., Roman Catholics 35, and Protestants 62 per cent. There are 96 various worshipping churches, of which 13 are Catholic, and 16 which may be reckoned as anti-evangelical. There would be left 67, which are considered evangelical. In New York, we perceive that one-tenth of the population are evangelical professors of religion. We cannot suppose that the proportion is greater in Cincinnati, viz: that there are more than 12,000 evangelical professors of religion, of the 121,000. This would make an average of about 180 members for each evangelical Church. We are aware that many of the larger Churches number twice that average, but the greater proportion of the Churches average a much less number. In such statistics we do not pretend to declare, that all these 12,000, although professors, are *possessors* of Christianity; nor that there are not many among those Churches which are considered anti-evangelical, who are genuine Christians. But have we any reason to believe, that more than one-tenth of the population of Cincinnati truly love the Lord Jesus Christ? We fear not. Then we have nine-tenths of the population, or 109,000, to whom the Gospel should constantly be preached with pungency. We fear, also, from the great amount of Sabbath-breaking prevalent, that not more than 25,000, if so many, are found in the sanctuary of God to listen to evangelical preaching, each Sabbath. Three hundred families were recently found, by a single Bible distributor, in Cincinnati, who had never seen a Bible; most of them were foreigners."

"But in what relation do the Baptists of this city stand to this population? There are five white Churches, numbering in members about 950. Besides these, there are two colored Churches, numbering, perhaps, 450. Total, 1,400. Baptists, then, to the population, are in the ratio of 1 : 86 1-2. In New York, if the Observer statistics be correct, they are in the ratio to the population of 1 : 62 1-2. In the state of Ohio, according to the last census, of 1 : 83 1-3.

Death of Rev. Daniel Temple.—The recent decease of this venerable missionary of the American Board, is recorded in our exchange papers. Mr. T. died in Reading, this State, his native place, and was there buried. The sermon at his funeral, which was very numerously attended, was preached by Rev. William Goodell, a former classmate and fellow laborer of the departed. From a report of the occasion in the Congregational Journal, we give the following:

"Mr. Temple is still held in high veneration among the Turks, the Greeks, and the Jews. He carried his emblems of soul in his looks; and these people would sooner trust his bare word than the note of hand of the wealthiest merchant in the capital. The last time Mr. Goodell saw Mr. Temple, he whispered the words: "I am a happy man." He seemed already to have occupied one of the outer courts of the mansion of his Father. Did any one ask for his *last words?*—all his words for the *last forty years* have been last words. His thoughts, always solemn and weighty, he had always uttered with the solemnity of a dying man. The evening before his death, he had finished all his temporal affairs, and said: "I am looking forward to an eternity of blessedness."

No one could have been more appropriately chosen to preach the funeral sermon, and no one could have performed the duty with greater effect; for his eloquence and unaffected sincerity told upon every heart.

While the procession was forming, a scene occurred in the church too thrilling for words to describe, and a just delineation of which the painter only could approach. During the delay a venerable old man drew near the pulpit with a step slightly tremulous. Mr. Goodell was still sitting in the pulpit, and as his glance caught the eye of the aged man approaching him, a flush rushed upon his face, and instantly and almost instinctively his hand covered his eyes to conceal the sudden gush of tears. The two men, both now aged, and wearing the crown of glory, sat together hand clenched in hand, weeping long and freely, before either uttered a word to the other. They were teacher and pupil; Dr. Woods and the veteran missionary; who had not met for thirty years, and now met under such affecting circumstances.

We may add, that during the collegiate life of Messrs. Temple and Goodell, a revival occurred in the college and village, which in power and purity exceeded any which preceded or followed it. More than one half of the students were the subjects of it, among whom were some who have since occupied high positions in the ministry and in literary institutions."

Methodist Missions.—The Southern Christian Advocate gives a condensed view of the operations of the Missionary Society of the Methodist church, South, as derived from the sixth annual report of the same. We quote from the Advocate:

In the Home Missions embraced in the destitute portions of the regular work, there are 126 mission stations, 106 missionaries, 29,059 white, and 1458 colored members. In the missions among the people of color there are 103 stations, 99 missionaries employed, and 30,315 members. The German Missions embrace 10 stations, 7 missionaries, and 262 members. The missions to the Indians embrace 31 stations, 27 missionaries, and 4216 members. In China there are 2 missionaries, in California 3. The general aggregate is 271 missions, 244 missionaries, 59,111 church members. We learn from the Report that two additional missionaries have been already appointed to California, and that Bishop Paine is anxiously seeking for two more.

The revenue for the year has fully come up to the mark set by the Board of Managers twelve months ago. It was then estimated that one hundred thousand dollars would be required to carry on the missionary work which was under the supervision of the M. E. Church, South. The Report shows that $113,801 have been raised for that purpose; though it should be stated at the same time, that $20,818 of this amount was paid by the United States Government for services rendered by the Missionary Society in educating the Indian Tribes. This deducted, there will be $93,000 left as the aggregate of the collections for the year. Compared with the operations of former years it shows a gratifying increase of liberality on the part of the Connection. The collections during the first year of the separate existence of the Southern Methodist Church amounted to $68,529. The second year they stood at $73,697; the third, $62,613; the fourth, $65,495; the fifth, $85,973. Of this last named amount, $6272 was from the Government; so that the increase upon the collections of the fifth year exceeds thirteen thousand dollars; and upon the collections of the first year, $24,500. This is a substantial mark of progress. Every indication is favorable to the supposition that during the coming ecclesiastical year the missionary receipts will reach $125,000.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Rev. L. C. Stevens has removed from West Jefferson, Me. to Pemberton, N. J. having become, we infer, pastor of the Baptist church in the latter place.

Rev. G. B. Bills, late of Fairfax, Vt., has taken charge of the Baptist church in Moriah, N. Y. Correspondents are requested to notice.

Mr. D. B. Ford, late of Newton Theological Institution, has accepted the pastorate of the Baptist church and society in South Canton, Mass. Mr. Ford has been laboring for several months past in Canton with much acceptance, and permanently good results are promised by this new relation.

The Rev. Thomas Driver, who has been supplying the church and society in Randolph for two years, has requested to be released from his labors, that they may now secure a *permanent* teacher.

We are under the necessity of delaying to our next issue an account of an ordination in Russell, Mass. and of the reorganization of a church, and a dedication at Tiverton, R. I.

Installation at Keesville, N. Y.—August 6th, Rev. J. W. Eaton, late of Danvers, Mass., was recognized as pastor of the Baptist church in Keesville, N. Y. The antecedent examination of the pastor elect was highly satisfactory to the council. The services of recognition, which were deeply interesting, were participated in by the ministering brethren present as follows: The Sermon was by Rev. Wm. Hague, N. J. His subject was, "The simplicity of the Gospel," and was discussed in an unusually able and happy manner. Rev. J. A. Dodge, a venerable father in the ministry, who has been supplying the church for several months, offered the Prayer of Installation; Rev. M. N. Stearns, of Plattsburgh, gave the Hand of Fellowship; Rev. H. I. Parker, of Burlington, Vt., gave the Charge; Rev. E. Hurlburt addressed the church, and Rev. I. Waldron, of Essex, N. Y., aided in conducting the other exercises.

The Baptist church of which bro. Eaton has become the pastor, has been called, in the providence of God, to pass through severe trials. At this time the friends of Zion have occasion to rejoice in view of their brightening prospects. After having passed some years without a settled pastor, they have, at length, secured one in whom they are well united. Ripened by ample opportunities and a large experience, the people are anticipating much from the blessing of God on his earnest and judicious labors. During the approaching autumn, the church is expecting to dedicate to the worship of God, a new and beautiful house, finely located, which, it is believed, will furnish greatly increased facilities for doing good.

Keesville is a thriving village, delightfully situated in the midst of a well-watered and fertile country, four miles, by a plank road, from Lake Champlain. The nail and iron business furnish employment to a large number of laborers, and as conducted by a few enterprising and sagacious business men, has contributed, in no small degree, to the thrift and wealth of the place. Its proximity to Ausable Falls, a sort of junior Niagara, and to much romantic mountain scenery, render it somewhat attractive to the lovers of nature.

We rejoice to believe that the spirit of late evinced by the Baptist church and society at Keesville, furnish a sure pledge of greatly increased prosperity and usefulness. The Presbyterian congregation are also earnestly engaged in the erection of a meeting-house of a very commodious and substantial character.

H. I. Parker, Clerk of Council.

LITERARY NOTICES.

First Book in Anatomy Physiology and Hygiene, for Grammar Schools and Families. With eighty-three Engravings. By Calvin Cutter, M. D., Author of "Second Book on Anatomy," &c. Stereotype Edition. Boston: Benjamin B. Mussey & Co.

Dr. Cutter's name is a guaranty that what he writes on professional subjects will be to the point and valuable. If the plates in this book are carefully examined in connection with its teachings, no person qualified to attend a grammar school, can fail to comprehend enough of anatomy and physiology to be of great service to him during life.

Episodes of Insect Life. By Acheta Domestica, M. E. S. Second Series. New York: J. S. Redfield. Boston: B. B. Mussey.

This, like the first series, is a delightful work. Its pictorial department is exquisite; nor could its typographical and other display hardly be bettered. All who were pleased with the first series, will be more so with this, because "the summer months which it comprises have supplied it with more abundance of material,—because the summer sunshine has afforded brighter hues for the enrichment of that parti-colored livery wherein, amongst the graver and wiser of nature's servitors, it would ply its introductory vocation at one entrance of creation's temple."

The Sea and the Sailor, Notes on France and Italy, and other Literary Remains of Rev. Walter Colton. With a Memoir by Rev. Henry T. Cheever, Author of "The Island World of the Pacific," &c. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co.

The memoir which accompanies these literary remains fills one-fourth part of the book, and this to us is not the least attractive feature. Full in its biography, it gives the friends of the deceased author ample opportunity to review the life they followed with so much interest. He was born in Vermont, in 1797, and died at Philadelphia last January. His life was one of adventure and vicissitude, and he had a kind and Christian heart. As a popular writer, we need not say that he has ever taken prominent rank. The "Sea and the Sailor," in the volume before us, will be read with profit. It is, the editor tells us, made up mainly of two manuscripts without a name, in the shape of sermons or addresses, which it is supposed Mr. Colton was in the habit of using, or having recourse to, when preaching in behalf of seamen. The portrait of the deceased is very fine.

The United States Quarterly Post Office Guide.—By Eli Bowen, late of the General Post Office. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

A most valuable publication, and well worth the dollar it costs. Appended is a map of the Union, exhibiting the distributing post offices, with the through routes connecting the same. This number contains a history of the post office system throughout the world, a review of the post office establishment in the United States, an exposition of the scheme of distribution, the rates of inland and foreign postage, a great amount of important statistical matter, and a list of all the post offices, mail routes, and railroad, canal and steamboat routes. How far it is correct in its numerous details, we are not able to say.

The Beauties and Deformities of Tobacco-Using: or its Ludicrous and its Solemn Realities. By L. B. Coles, M. D., Fellow of the Massachusetts Medical Society, Author of the "Philosophy of Health." Boston: Ticknor, Reed & Fields.

Tobacco-users are not hard to reach; but the difficulty is, after they have been reached, and after they have read all such treatises as this, and admitted the force of the facts and reasoning presented to their minds, they *will* persist in the use of the weed. What shall be done? Keep just such treatises before them; and once in a while, depend upon it, the most dogged of them will yield, both to conviction, and in the practice. Let one extract tell its story:

No tobacco-user is fit for a bed companion. He is giving forth pestilential vapors from all the pores of his skin. He is an embodiment of perpetual miasm. The immediate atmosphere surrounding him is inevitably impregnated and polluted with the constant effluvia which emanates from his whole surface. He becomes a perfect walking distillery of the deadly essence, sending forth its fumes and vapors into the surrounding atmosphere. His mouth is the mill which grinds out the weed, and his whole body the distillery for its essence. Put a chewer or smoker into a vapor bath, with no tobacco in the room, and in a short time the whole room will be strongly scented with tobacco effluvia that has emanated from his body. Put him into a warm bath and get up perspiration; then put that water upon flies, or the vermin of plants, and it will instantly destroy them.

The Illustrated Domestic Bible. By Rev. Ingram Cobbin, M. A. New York: Samuel Hueston, 139 Nassau street.

Although we have before noticed this Bible, yet, being well pleased with its character, we cheerfully give place to the following from the Christian Review:

"It is with pleasure that we call attention to this edition of the Sacred Scriptures. It is a quarto of convenient size; the plates from which it is printed were cast in England upon the clearest type; the paper is of good quality, and the binding, for substantialness and elegance, is an honor to the art. But the treasures of the book lie within. It contains, in addition to the text of the common version, with the usual marginal readings, a very large number of parallel references, which there is every reason to believe are made with judgment and care. If its merits extended no further, even these, in our estimation, would give it special claims to patronage. To students of the Bible, whether as ministers or private Christians, such numerous references form an aid which none can justly value who have not made trial of them. But added to these, there are notes, reflections and questions, designed as aids to the reader, brief, intelligent, pertinent and practical. The chronological order is carefully indicated, following Dr. Townsend; the metrical portions are distinguished; and improved divisions of the chapters are introduced. Besides all these features, the work has a peculiarity which, to many in these times, will specially recommend it. In addition to the received text, it contains improved readings, wherein, in the judgment of Mr. Cobbin, the translation might be made better. These readings, while to a certain extent aiding as explanatory of the sense, indicate by a ready comparison just about how much would be gained and how much lost by a revision of the common version of the Scriptures, and thus bring that question to a practical test. The work contains likewise a vast number of illustrative cuts, inserted not for the idle purpose of decoration, but to make apparent the sense. These are generally pictures of noted places, or of manners or rites. The author of the work has recently rested from his earthly labors. Cut off from pulpit services in early life, he devoted the remainder of his career, extended through thirty years, to Biblical studies, and to the production of commentaries and other works illustrative of the Scriptures. The work before us embodies the results of these long-continued labors. The allusions to the personal character of Mr. Cobbin which we have seen, speak of him as a man of devoted piety as well as of large Biblical attainments. Mr. Hueston has performed an acceptable service in reproducing in this country this elegant and valuable work, and we shall be glad if our commendation directs to it the attention and patronage of our readers.

Elements of Algebra, Designed for Beginners. By Elias Loomis, M. A., Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in the University of New York, Author of "Course of Mathematics," &c. New York: Harper & Brothers.

The author's books are pretty generally used in seminaries and high schools, and are favorably known. This volume is intended for those who are just out of Arithmetic, and is very well adapted for its purpose. There is no pleasanter study than algebra, and its first principles have become most indispensable to all classes of persons who read [illegible]

Sermons and Pamphlets.—*History of Westfield, M[illegible]* is the subject of a sermon by Rev. John Alden, pastor of [illegible] Central Baptist church in that place, delivered in January last, at the remodelling of their house of worship. The discourse is published at the request of the church, and embraces matter of much general and local interest.

Death in the Midst of Life Earnestly yet Submissively to be Deprecated, is the theme of a sermon preached at Warwick, Mass., May 15, 1851, at the funeral of Mrs. H[illegible] F. Davis, by Rev. Silas Kenney, pastor of the Baptist church, West Royalston, Mass. The sermon is an appropriate tribute to departed excellence.

The American Baptist Publication Society, in adding to the number of its meritorious publications, have lately issued a tract on Positive Law: its Distinction from Moral Law, its Design as a Test of Obedience, and the Evils springing from its Violation. By Rev. D. S. Parmelee, pastor of the Union Baptist church, New York:—a cogent and impressive argument for strict conformity to the order of Christ's house. The same Society have issued a tract of seventy pages, entitled, Primitive Rule of Giving for Benevolent Purposes. By Rev. J. R. Scott, pastor of the First Baptist church, Portland, Me. This is a much needed manual for general use in our churches. It merits a place along with kindred works that have appeared within a year or two past, as "distinguished for its evangelical simplicity, directness, [illegible]ity and practical application." These elements of the tract adapt it to a wide sphere of usefulness.

"God Glorified in his Servants," is the subject of a discourse commemorative of the life and labors of the Rev. Adoniram Judson, D. D., specially as a translator of the Holy Scriptures. Delivered at the request of the Ma[illegible] of the American and Foreign Bible Society. By Rufus Babcock. New York: Edward H. Fletcher. A reference to this discourse was made by a correspondent at the time of its delivery. We are glad to welcome it in print, and to commend it as a well-conceived and truly eloquent tribute to our great Burman missionary. The following passage directs attention to Dr. Judson as a translator of the whole Bible into the language of the Burmese:

Look now at this noble man of God, girding himself for this great labor of his life. Not wealth or fame are the impelling conviction, but a far stronger and more sacred urgency, that he must give all the revelation of God to those who have long been sitting in the region and shadow of death. Weeks, and months, and even years of this sequestered toil are his, often uncheered by any sympathizing companion, until, seventeen years after he had handed those half sheets, containing five chapters of his earliest effort at translating the Gospel of Matthew, to that Burman inquirer above noticed, at the end of the first month of the year, late at night, he bows down by the side of this little table* on which his translation had been elaborated, and taking in his hand the last sheet of the COMPLETED BIBLE, the ink scarcely dry upon it, he lifted up his soul in thankfulness to God, who had enabled him to fulfil the great purpose of his life, in finishing a work so important to the millions of the Burmese. What a spectacle was that! The humble missionary praying for Divine forgiveness of every fault and imperfection cleaving to his work; and then imploring God's blessing on his own Word, thus rendered intelligible to those who hitherto had worshipped dumb idols instead of their Creator, Preserver, Redeemer.

If there be moral sublimity in the emotions awakened by the composition of any work of mere human toil, genius and perseverance, like Gibbon's great history, the completion of which he seems to have regarded, not unnaturally, with peculiar and deep emotion, how much more worthy of such intense and devout fervor the completion of this work, which for ages will probably remain the authoritative guide-book of God himself for a whole nation.

*Which was standing in the pulpit when the discourse was delivered.

The Illustrated Family Christian Almanac for 1852 has just been published by the American Tract Society, and is for sale by Redding & Co., 8 State street, and also at 28 Cornhill. It is well filled with useful matter, which is illustrated by handsome engravings.

☞ J. H. Eastburn, City Printer, has just issued, in a very creditable manner, the able and eloquent Oration, delivered before the Municipal Authorities of the City of Boston, July 4, 1851, by Charles Theodore Russell.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

FOREIGN.

The British Parliament was prorogued by the Queen in person on the 8th inst. Her speech was brief and congratulatory. Thanking the Houses for what they had done to check the undue assumption of ecclesiastical titles conferred by a foreign power, she is highly satisfied to find that, while unfounded claims are repelled, the great principles of religious liberty are maintained inviolate. She is gratified to observe the spirit of kindness and good-will which so generally have prevailed on an occasion which has brought so many foreigners to England, and expresses an anxious desire to promote among nations the cultivation of all those arts which are fostered by peace, and which, in their turn, contribute to maintain the peace of the world.

The visit of the lord mayor of London, and more than 1,000 other Englishmen, to Paris, by invitation of the latter, occasioned a series of most splendid fetes in the gay city. Politics, and nearly every thing but pleasure, was forgotten during the week. One thing, however, marred the festivities—the mayor of London was dressed, not in his official robes, but in a plain black suit! The Parisians will never forgive so marked a fault. The guests of Paris left London on the 1st inst., and reached the French capitol on the 2d, where they were welcomed by all orders and classes. In the evening, a grand banquet was given them at the Hotel de Ville. At table, Lord Granville, "in very bad French, but in all sincerity," responded to the sentiment of the Prefect of the Seine. On the 4th inst they became the guests of the President of the Republic, at his palace at St. Cloud.

The first of the proposed demonstrations in favor of temperance, was attended in London by large numbers. The meeting was held in Exeter Hall, and, from all the accounts we read, under the most hopeful auspices. An Address of Welcome to Teetotallers, from various parts of the world, was read by the Secretary, and a very eloquent address it was. Numerous speeches were made, and the meeting separated, while 146 Welch choristers were singing the national anthem.

A silly writer in the London Economist, who signs himself "An Englishman in America, United States," undertakes to make his readers believe that he has really been in this country! If there were nothing else in his article to show that he never crossed the ocean, at least that he never saw any part of New England, his denunciation of our secular educational system, would be enough. He alleges, with as much cool impudence and assurance as if he knew and believed what he says, that the lower classes of New Englanders "are as inferior to thousands of the same class in the old country, as gas is to sun-light, or brass to gold!" And then he has made the astounding discovery, that, here in New England, "in exact proportion as education has added to his (the Yankee's) brains, it has taken from his heart!!" "It is with reluctance," whines this wonderfully discriminating 'Englishman in America," "that I say any thing which may sound harsh or deprecatory of the New Englanders; but, when they are held up as examples to the British nation—when it is seriously proposed to force their principles and institutions upon us, it becomes our duty to inquire how far either of them may be worthy of such distinction." And having thus inquired—not certainly of Lady Wortley, for she would have laughed him to scorn—he comes to the conclusion that "in the charities which endear, and in the virtues which exalt, our nature," our sturdy masses are altogether below "the miners and fishermen of Cornwall!!! This upstart ought to be honored with a leather collar, and placed among the Chinese curiosities in the crystal palace.

An official report on the condition of the people of the Western Highlands and Islands of Scotland, states that the commissioner every where, in twenty-seven parishes which he visited, found a population greater than can be supported by the means within their reach, and that he considers emigration as almost the only source, present or future, from which substantial and permanent benefit may be anticipated. He thinks, if the people hereafter must depend upon local

resources, that some fearful calamity will occur before many years.

A most interesting meeting has just been held in London, to forward measures for the erection of an edifice in commemoration of the Pilgrim Fathers, who formed the first Pilgrim Church in Southwark. A deputation from New England was in attendance. Incidents in the history of that church were mentioned, illustrating the zeal and constancy of its members in days of persecution. It was shown that the course of the church can be traced from the first declaration of principles in 1616, a period of 235 years. The pastor of the church, in the name of the brethren, said, "that standing as they did in the locality where Barrow and Greenwood communed with each other in prison, Udal languished out his life in an offensive dungeon, Penry suffered on the gallows, Jacob formed the Church of Christian Confessors, Lathrop was immured; where Bunyan preached and Baxter conversed with Matthew Henry while in jail—in the very Thermopylæ of religious liberty,—they felt that their responsibility was of no ordinary pressure, alleviated only by the inspiring hope, that the friends of religious freedom would at length combine to rescue from oblivion the precious and hallowed memories of the heroic men to whom, under God, this country owes its greatest social blessings. They began their enterprise in weakness, and under much discouragement; but they had found a friend in His Excellency Abbott Lawrence, who was with them, mind, heart, and hand, and who said to them in one of his cordial communications, 'I will see the upholders of the Pilgrims at any hour, night or day.'" Rev. Seth Bliss, Secretary of the American Tract Society, and Rev. E. A. Lawrence, of Manchester, addressed the meeting in concurrence with the views of the Church.

A correspondent of the London Daily News, writing from Berlin on the 22d ult., says that the ecclesiastical authorities in that city have been signalizing their zeal by forcibly shutting up a meeting-room of a little society of Irvingites, and adds that, as the Baptists are a recognized body in protestant countries, the authorities dare not shut up their places of worship, though they would willingly get rid of them if they could.

There is no wonder that the Australian colonists are anxious for a cessation of the convict system. It appears from reliable statistics, that in 1847, the population of Van Dieman's Land was comprised of 24,188 prisoners, and only 10,590 adults who arrived or were born there free. To this convict force, 1434 fresh recruits were added in 1848; 1861 in 1849, and 2,390 in 1850. Another fact that gives inquietude to the honest settler is, that of 268 persons convicted of crimes there in 1848, only 22 were originally free. Well may the colonists say—"It is time to speak out—it is time to act."

Mr. Gladstone, member of the British Parliament, has just returned home after a residence of between three and four months at Naples, and since then has issued a pamphlet, containing two letters, addressed by him to Lord Aberdeen, deeming it his duty "to make some attempt towards mitigating the horrors amidst which the government of that country is now carried on." The first letter was written more than three months ago, and the second quite recently. The disclosures made are almost too horrid for belief. It appears that the number of political offenders now confined in the prisons of Naples, is, at the lowest estimate, between *twenty and thirty thousand*, of which the great majority are intelligent, able, moderate men. "Out of the hundred and forty deputies," says the Examiner, in its notice of Mr. Gladstone's pamphlet, "who swore to the Constitution at the same time with King Ferdinand, an absolute majority, suspected of no other crime than of being still faithful to the oath he has himself so vilely betrayed, are now locked up in prisons so foul and bestial, that no medical man can be found to visit them, and even the officers who have them in charge scarcely venture to enter them but at night." After describing, in hideous detail, the prison horrors that perpetually surround these unfortunate men, Mr. Gladstone states, as the refinement of suffering in their case, that, in the *Bagno* of Nisida, near the Lazaretto, to which he penetrated, men of education and high feeling *are chained incessantly together, in an atmosphere reeked with damp*, and that the chains are *never undone for any purpose whatever!*

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

We have been waiting patiently for three weeks to hear something definite in regard to the insurrection upon the island of Cuba. The accounts have been so contradictory, that it is almost impossible even now to state more than three or four well authenticated facts. Two things may be considered certain; first, that violent popular commotions, amounting in some instances to armed uprisings against the government, have been frequent in the interior for several weeks past; second, that extensive arrangements have been matured, and in one instance carried into effect, to invade the island from this country. Our government, it is believed, is exerting its power to maintain proper relations with the Spanish government, but to what extent, and with what success, there is no means as yet of knowing. Should the people of Cuba show themselves in earnest to throw off the despotism of their foreign rulers, it is not probable that any effort by the administration at Washington could hush the war spirit of our people, or keep adventurers at home. Where there is a will there is a way. The Mexican war has left upon this country a band of men who are ill at ease in a state of calm, and who eagerly seize just such occasions as that which Cuba now presents, to plunge headlong into the turbulence of camps and blood. For such desperadoes no government, however wise its preventive measures, can effectually prescribe any bounds. If they resolve to invade Cuba, they will do it: and if they are shot like pirates in consequence, they have nobody to blame but themselves.

As intimated, we have but little that is authentic to lay before our readers. Out of the many conflicting accounts that have reached us from day to day, we think it safe to rely upon but few. At this time, (Monday) the latest dates from Havana are of the 17th. It appears that on the 16th, the steamer Pampero, from New Orleans, having Gen. Lopez and 400 men on board, appeared off the Cuban coast, where she fell in with a schooner, took her captain, and compelled him to pilot her into Bahia Honda, a small and difficult landing place some fifty or sixty miles west of Havana. This expedition effected a landing on the 11th or 12th, which day is uncertain and not important, and immediately prepared itself for offensive measures. The government, on learning that Lopez had landed and intrenched himself, sent out a force to meet him. Several fights, in which the Spanish troops are reported to have been worsted, followed. Soon after, fifty-two men, mostly Americans, were run down in their boats by a Spanish frigate, taken prisoners, carried to the vicinity of Havana, and shot on the 16th.

This is about all that we deem it safe to give as *facts*. What follows must be subjected to the calculation of probabilities. The captain of a vessel at New York, which sailed from Cardenas on the 12th, states that conflicts between the troops and patriots had taken place in the mountains, and that generally the *latter were repulsed*. He also states, that feelings of hostility to the government, and overt acts of insubordination, were growing common among the planters and people generally.

The Cherokee, at New York on the 21st, left Havana on the 17th. A Spanish gentleman, on terms of intimacy with the Spanish Minister, informed the Journal of Commerce that, at the moment of the Cherokee's departure, a despatch was put on board announcing *the capture of Lopez* by the Spanish troops. We have no faith in this statement.

A citizen of this country writes to the Journal of Commerce from Havana on the 16th. This letter is pronounced by that paper "a thoroughly reliable narrative of the events connected with the invasion under Lopez." He writes that government troops, under Gen. Enna, reached Bahia Honda in twenty-four hours after Lopez had landed, and marched at once to Las Pozas, a village where the latter was intrenched. He continues—

"On arriving, General Enna saw perfectly well he could not force the situation, having no artillery, and immediately sent to Havana for four or five pieces, which were immediately shipped to him in one of the merchant steamboats—but in the meanwhile, some of the Spanish rural militia, passing incautiously at a short distance from the entrenchments, were shot at by Lopez, and some were killed. The troops then marched against the formal order of the General, and were twice repulsed, and one of the companies was nearly destroyed. The General then succeeded in calling them off. During the retreat, which the invaders mistook for a flight, they left their entrenchments in pursuit, but were soon beaten back, with considerable loss. Afterwards they attempted to reach the mountains, two or three miles off, but found the passes too well guarded, and were forced to come back to the village, where, it is stated, they are entirely out of provisions. The artillery sent from here was landed at Bahia Honda yesterday morning, and must have been on the battle field at about twelve, and we are minutely expecting the news of the final battle or butchery."

A letter in the Newark Advertiser, dated at Havana on the 16th, states that on the preceding day, the Spanish troops had a very severe fight with the invaders, and thus goes on—

"When the Spanish troops made a charge on the invaders, they gave way, and the government troops pursued them. All at once the invaders turned back and gave their pursuers a terrible charge. Out of about 300 men, they shot down and wounded all but eighty men and one officer. It has taken about five to one to clear them out. The steamers are all along the coast, for they expect a large reinforcement every moment. We have not heard of those that went to the mountains, whether they have been captured or not. The military have just returned from shooting those that were captured. The boys that went on ahead of the music, had the boots and shoes of the poor fellows who had just been shot, dangling them in the air, and making all manner of noises."

A letter in the Tribune, dated at Havana, the 17th, says, "the rumors of last evening and this morning from the field, give out that General Enna is surrounded by Lopez, and also that he is prisoner, it is feared. It is believed very generally that this or some other disaster has occurred to him. Government has received no news from the field for twenty-four hours. Since writing the above, the steamer Almandarus, just from Bahia Honda, reports 140 Americans shot there, and that on his boat there are from thirty to fifty wounded prisoners, that they kindly propose to cure and send home. Fifteen, it is said, were shot in cold blood, on the deck of the Spanish war steamer Pizarro, I presume included in the above report."

West Point.—This national establishment went into operation in 1802, since which time, or up to January, 1850, it has sent out for army purposes 1,449 graduates. Of these, 449 have resigned, 248 have died, 69 been killed in battle, 28 disbanded, 18 dismissed, 13 dropped, 7 declined, 5 were cashiered, and 1 was discharged, and 611 yet remain in service. These graduates, on leaving the institution, were promoted or assigned as follows:—586 to the infantry, 575 to the artillery, 89 to the corps of engineers, 81 to the dragoons, 49 to the light artillery, 30 to the ordnance corps, 14 to the corps of topographical engineers, 9 to the mounted riflemen, 5 each to the mounted rangers, the rifles, and the marines, 1 each to the light dragoons, and the civil service, and 1 was not promoted. Every State has had its graduates in the following proportion:—New York 248; Pennsylvania 137; Virginia 122; Massachusetts 101; Ohio 69; Maryland 67; Vermont 66; at large, on nomination by the President, 65; Kentucky 61; South Carolina 48; North Carolina 47; Connecticut 45; District of Columbia 45; New Jersey 40; Tennessee 40; Maine 38; New Hampshire 38; Georgia 30; Indiana 29; Delaware 16; Rhode Island 15; Missouri 15; Alabama 14; Illinois 14; Louisiana 10; Michigan 9; Mississippi 9; Florida 5; Arkansas 3; Iowa 2, and Wisconsin 1. Of those who have from time to time left the service, 130 have been engaged in civil engineering; 90 as attorneys and counsellors at law; 73, as officers of the militia; 56 as farmers and planters; 52 as professors and teachers; 41 as state legislators; 34 as officers in the volunteer service; 29 as merchants; 28 as chief engineers of railroads and canals; 28 as state, and 28 as U. S. officers; 27 as principals of academies and schools; 15 as manufacturers; 15 as clergymen, including one bishop; 12 as authors; 11 as editors; 9 as presidents of railroads; 8 as physicians; 8 as members of Congress; 6 as judges; 6 as presidents of colleges; 4 as mayors; 4 as military store keepers; 3 as state chief engineers; 2 as presidential electors; 2 as cashiers of banks; 1 as artist; 1 as foreign minister, and 1 as governor of a state.

The Palaces of Rome.—In his sketches of things in the Eternal City, Mr. Greely avoids much of the common place stuff of most tourists, and treats us to something that is fresh, if not always entirely new. The subjoined paragraph discloses a fact that must be of great service to future visitors in Rome:

"Here let me say one word in justice to the princely families of Rome, whose palaces and immense collections of paintings and sculpture are almost daily open to strangers without charge, save the trifle you choose to give the attendant who shows you through them. I looked for hours to-day through the ten spacious apartments of the Palace of the Orsini family devoted to the Fine Arts, as I had already done through that of the Doria family, and shall to-morrow through others, and doubtless might do through hundreds of others—all hospitably open to every stranger on the simple condition that he shall deport himself civilly and refrain from doing any injury to the priceless treasures which are thus made his own without the trouble even of taking care of them. I know there are instances of like liberality elsewhere; but is it anywhere else the rule? and is it in our country even the exception? What American ever thought of spending half an immense fortune in the collection of magnificent pictures, statues, &c. and then quietly opening the whole to the public without expecting a word of compliment or acknowledgment in return?—without being even personally known to those whom he thus benefitted? We have something to learn of Rome in this respect. Some of the English nobility whom the press has shamed into following this munificent example have done it so grudgingly as to deprive the concession of all practical value. By requiring all those who wish to visit their galleries to make a formal written application for the privilege, and await a written answer, they virtually restrict the privilege to persons of leisure, position and education. But in Rome not even a card nor a name is required; and you walk into a strange private palace as if you belonged there, lay down your stick or umbrella, and are shown from hall to hall by an intelligent, courteous attendant, study at will the best productions of Claude, Raphael, Salvator Rosa, Poussin, Murillo, &c., pay two shillings if you see fit, to the attendant, and are thanked for it as if you were a patron; going thence to another such collection, and so for weeks, if you have the time. If wealth were always thus employed, it were a pity that great fortunes were not more numerous.

At the recent Commencement of Dartmouth, the A. B. was conferred on forty-three graduates; the A. M. in course on twenty-four; the M. D. on sixteen; the L. L. D. on two; the honorary A. M. on four, and the D. D. on Rev. Nathaniel Bouton, of Concord, and Rev. Jonathan French, of Northampton.

A GREAT TORNADO—DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY, AND INJURY OF PERSONS.

A tornado of great severity passed through Medford and West Cambridge, between five and six o'clock on Friday afternoon. It lasted only about ten minutes; but during that time was fearfully destructive, blowing down and damaging over one hundred houses in the towns of Medford and West Cambridge, uprooting trees of large size, and causing injury more or less serious, to quite a number of persons. Its direction was from south west to north east, directly through the village of West Cambridge, to Medford. The appearance of the tornado as it was seen from a distance, was like a thick cloud of dust. The air was filled with pieces of boards, limbs of trees, &c. &c. For miles distant its roar was heard, resembling that of a mighty cataract. The reporter of the Bee, who visited the scene of destruction, furnishes the following particulars:

"The first damage of which we obtained any reliable account was upon the farm of Mr. Oliver Russell, near West Cambridge, a valuable orchard was *completely carried away*. Some forest trees near the orchard, of huge dimensions, were torn from their foundations and carried forty or fifty rods. Walls, fences, every thing was swept. The earth on Mr. Russell's premises was plowed in many places almost incredibly. His damage cannot be short of $1500 or $2000. Leaving Mr. Russel's farm it passed through other orchards, doing but little less damage. David Horton's house, on Pleasant street, was much damaged. The roof was thrown off, the chimnies carried away, and the barn slid from its foundations. This is an elegant house and the amount of damages must be very large.

The tornado then passed to the village of West Cambridge with increasing fury. Fessenden, Whitmore & Co's large grocery and dry goods store was leveled to the ground. Mr. Fessenden was extricated from the ruins in an insensible state, having his head and face badly cut and bruised. The whole store, two stories in height, is a complete mass of ruins.

The roof of Gersham and Henry Whittemore's card factory was blown off, and the factory sustained much damage otherwise. Edwin S. Prescott's house was partially carried away. All of the chimnies were strewn to the winds. Samuel Butman's house was badly injured, the chimnies being carried away. His table was leveled to the ground. The sheds and bowling alleys at Bates' hotel were taken down almost in an instant. The roof of John Fowle's store in the square was taken completely off, together with the chimnies. The ruins were scattered round the premises in singular confusion. Wm. Clark's harness shop was unroofed, and partly carried from its foundation. A building belonging to John Fillebrown demolished. The houses of Samuel and Henry Frost were partly torn down.

The stable of Wm. H. Whittemore, was unroofed, and otherwise damaged. Thomas Cushing's shed was completely smashed. The house of Thomas E. Thorp was partly unroofed, and the chimnies strewed in all directions. Loton Gassett's house had its roof shivered, and its chimnies torn down. The roof of Luke Agur's house was carried away, as were also the chimnies. The houses of Russel Proctor, E. R. Prescott, and Daniel Burbeck, were all very much damaged, their chimnies being swept away like so many straws. Widow Frost's house was unroofed, and partly removed from its foundation. Hill's orchard, one of the finest in Cambridge, was almost entirely destroyed. The trees were raised some ways into the air, and borne along at a most wild and fearful rate. A man named Andrew Wilson, in the employ of Mr. Oliver Russell, was taken from his feet and carried about fifteen rods. He is seriously hurt in the region of the hips."

It is stated further, that one large apple tree was blown fifty feet in the air, and carried over the top of a house. A little daughter of David W. Horton, who was standing in front of her father's house, was struck by a falling board and severely hurt. Mr. Andrew Wilson was struck by a limb of a tree and injured. At Medford, the house of Rev. John Pierpont was nearly blown down. At the Medford gate of the Lowell railroad it was quite destructive. Three large houses were destroyed. The depot was also blown down, and Mr. Sanford, the station master, seriously injured. His son James, a boy of fifteen, had both legs broken, besides sustaining other injuries. He was brought to this city, where it was found necessary to amputate both legs.

An Irishman was found underneath a stone wall, seriously injured. A man named George Maxwell, at work in an orchard, had his head badly injured by being struck by a falling tree. It is stated that two men on the Cambridge side of Medford river, were carried by the force of the wind to the Medford side, where they were deposited unharmed. Another man is said to have been carried in the air ten or fifteen feet. A freight car on the rail track, near the Medford station, was lifted up and blown over and over, and finally landed ten rods distant in an adjoining field.

A lady was sitting within her house, when she experienced a sudden jarring of the house. In a moment after she heard a tremendous crashing overhead, and on looking upward she saw the sky, the roof of the house having been taken off and carried many rods distant. One spar fell and slightly injured her shoulder. The damage to the growing crops is very large, especially to fruit trees. The appearance of West Cambridge after the passage of the tornado, is thus described:—"A portion of the village of West Cambridge presented a peculiar and sad appearance. Roofs, trees, chimnies were strewed up and down the streets, and across the fields. Some houses were entirely down, some partly so, while others were minus roof and chimnies. Timbers, twisted and shattered, and houses moved from their foundations, were seen in every direction. One tremendous patriarchal elm tree was reposing in the highway, its massive roots looking as though they would have defied any power." The width of the tornado was, in some places, fifty, and in others thirty rods.

The tornado passed through the north part of Waltham. A large barn, 100 feet long, belonging to Mr. Baldwin, was turned completely round.

Col. Douglass, of Cambridgeport, who, with two other gentlemen, were sailing on Spy Pond, encountered a water-spout, which took the boat up, and swamped it; Col. D., and his two companions, clung to the boat and a tree which stands in the pond, and were saved. The water from the pond was carried several hundred feet in the air.

The son of Mr. Sanford, keeper of the Medford station, was found stretched upon a board where he had been laid after being dug out from beneath the sill of his father's house, which had been lifted up bodily and carried some twenty feet. Without a complaint or groan, he told an inquirer that both his legs were crushed off, and upon examination, one foot was completely ground up; the other was torn open from the knee joint to near the ankle, so that the foot had to be taken off just above the ankle, and the other above the knee, which was done at the Mansion Hospital of Dr. Townsend.

A heavy freight train was carried up into the air and deposited 150 feet off on its side. One large two story house was literally torn to pieces, and the pieces distributed so that there was no pile of ruins, but they were all flattened to the ground. The pieces of timber were not only broken, but twisted to small pieces.

At West Medford, the house of Capt. Wyatt, is a complete wreck. The carpenter's shop in the rear was carried away, and a chest of tools, said to weigh 200 pounds, were found at some distance. A school house in the rear was entirely blown away, and the floor, with benches upset, lay at some distance. At Mr. Caldwell's house on the hill, in the rear of Mr. Feel's, Mrs. Caldwell stepped out of her door and instantly was seized by the wind and borne through the air a distance of more than five hundred feet over fences and trees, and alighted without serious injury.

The house of Mr. Samuel Feel, Jr., was very much injured. The roof of the house of Mr. Lane was blown off. A part of the L. and his barn and sheds were blown down. It is stated that the house newly finished for Mr. H. L. Bates, of the firm of Bates & Co., Milk street, which was nearly demolished, was valued at $10,000.

A house, building by Mr. Charles Robbins, of this city, was entirely destroyed, and no part left standing.

The whirlwind, near the house of Mr. Kidder, on the Medford turnpike, tore up a pine tree by the roots, and whirled it through the air. It came down on the top of Mr. Kidder's house, broke through the roof, the roots projecting through the window in the front of the house, where it now remains.

The direction of the tornado was against the wind north 60 degrees east by the compass, and according to the accounts of those who had seen its track in various places, it can be distinctly traced from Wayland, through Weston, Waltham, West Cambridge, Medford, Malden and Saugus, to Swampscot in Lynn, where it put to sea—a distance on land of at least thirty miles. It probably swept a curve of very large radius with a centre towards the south. Its track in the part where we traced it, from the hills west of Spy Pond to those on the line between Medford and Malden varies in width from 100 to 300 yards. Outside of this, there are no traces even of an ordinary wind. The most destructive energy was in the lowest and most open valleys and dells whereas on the high wooded hill tops there are comparatively few marks of violence.

The Buffalo Slave Case.—A slave named Davis, was recently arrested at Buffalo, on board a vessel, of which the slave was a cook, and after a short trial was remanded back to his owner. Mr. Benjamin Rust, the slave-catcher was then put on trial, for striking down the slave with a blow—when about to arrest him,—that rendered him senseless and caused him to fall into a fire by which he was severely burned. It was clearly proved that Rust went to the wood chest, from which he selected, according to witnesses, "a large stick" of beech wood, and then went to the hatchway leading to the kitchen from which he expected Davis to emerge, and there knelt down on one knee, over the hatch, in such a position that *his victim's back should be towards him as he came up*. Here poising the weapon in both hands, and measuring its sweep so as to give effect to the blow, the dastard waited until poor Daniel's head appeared above deck, when "the defendant raised his stick in both hands, *and struck him with all his force. Daniel fell,*" "*falling down on the hot stove, where he lay, as dead.*" *After being dragged off the stove," he came to a little, and lay "breathing hard" until handcuffed and taken into custody.* A large number of witnesses testified to every detail of this sickening atrocity. And in defence there was put in no denial of the slightest incident,—the evidence was all admitted unblushingly,—and attempted to be justified on the ground that "*Rust was acting under a legal power of attorney!*" At 5, P. M. the Court pronounced that the defendant was guilty of assault and battery, without intent to kill, and fined him in the sum of FIFTY DOLLARS! The Buffalo Express, says justly in view of the enormity of the offence, and the circumstances attending it, this sentence is trifling with the laws and the rights of the people.

Riot in New Orleans.—A disgraceful riot occurred in New Orleans, on the 21st inst., in which the office of the Spanish Paper, "*La Patria*," was attacked, the windows and doors broken in, and types, press, and furniture, thrown into the street and destroyed. The rioters then went to the office of the Spanish Consul, and after demolishing the property it contained, tore down his sign and carried it to a mass meeting held in Layfayette Square. These proceedings are said to have been caused by the exasperated tone of the Spanish paper in reference to the conduct of Americans in the Cuban insurrection. Another despatch dated the 22d, says that about two thousand men surrounded the city prison, that morning, threatening to tear it down unless the Spanish Consul, who had taken refuge there, was delivered into their hands. The result is not given. Nearly all the segar shops, kept by Spaniards, and three or four Spanish Coffee houses, it is also stated, have been destroyed by the rioters.

The Legislature of New York, at its recent session, made provision for each school district placing a copy of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary in its library, and on the teacher's desk. The cities of New York, Buffalo, Utica, Troy, &c. had previously supplied their own schools.

The Websterian Orthography.—Much has been said of Dr. Webster's innovations, but for the most part, by persons altogether ignorant of the philosophy of languages in general, as well as of the character and condition of the English language. Dr. Webster attempted, and with eminent success, to reduce the English language to order, and to subject it to the operation of principles. The changes which he made, though in a few instances, necessary for consistency, striking, are much less numerous than is commonly supposed, and even to scholars, with whom the study of languages is not a *specialite*, they would not be very apparent, but for the frequent attempts which are made to prejudice the public against the work. An amusing illustration of this fact occurred a few years ago, when a concerted attack having been made, and sustained for some time, a distinguished author who had a new book in the press of the Harpers, was alarmed by intelligence that they intended to adopt for it Webster's orthography. He wrote to these publishers his apprehensions that the success of his performance and his own good reputation could not fail of exceeding injury, if their design should be executed, and begged them to adopt some other work as a medium for the display of the Websterian innovations. The Harpers replied that he might select his own standard; they believed he had, perhaps unconsciously, followed Webster in his *manuscript*, and that the several productions of his which they had published in previous years had all been printed according to Webster's Dictionary, which was the guide used in all their printing offices.—*International Magazine for Aug.*, 1851.

Cheap Religious Newspapers.—The New York Observer, one of the oldest religious newspapers in the country, speaking of the present mania for cheap papers, remarks:

"We have the right to know something of the cost of newspapers, and will give the result of some experience in the matter of getting them up. The proposition to make and publish a newspaper to compare with the present religious newspapers, and at the rate of one dollar a year, is as idle and preposterous, as would be the proposal to bridge the Atlantic."

Taking the Veil in Providence.—The solemn and imposing ceremonial of taking the white veil was performed in the Catholic Church on High street yesterday morning. The whole services occupied about three hours, and were performed by the Right Reverend Bishop, assisted by a large number of his clergy. The fair devotees, who thus took upon themselves the vows of poverty, chastity and obedience, were three in number. They were youthful and graceful in person, and when they entered the church, were all beautifully attired, as for their bridal. The appearance of all indicated intelligence, cultivation and refinement. A discourse, unusually learned and eloquent, upon the religious life to which the young ladies had devoted themselves, was delivered by a most able and venerable father, Rev. Dr. McElroy, from the State of Maryland. At the close of the discourse, the sisters retired, to throw off the drapery of fashion and robe themselves in the garb of their order.—*Providence Journal*, 22d.

Destructive Conflagration in Rochester, N. H.—An extra from the office of the Great Falls Sketcher gives an account of a fire which occurred in Rochester, N. H., on the 20th inst., and which destroyed property to the amount of $15,000. The fire commenced in the stable of Jonathan T. Dodge, adjoining the Rochester hotel, and destroyed the hotel, stable, and out buildings, with their contents; house occupied by Mr. Lorenzo D. Day, together with a portion of his furniture; a shop occupied by Mr. Day as a marble manufactory; a blacksmith's shop owned by Mr. Joseph Richardson, and occupied by Mr. Dicy; the barn and outbuildings together with a portion of the house of Benjamin Barker, Esq., and a horse and two carriages belonging to Mr. D. J. Parsons.

The fire was set by one Ezekiel Tebbets, a boy of about 19 years of age, who was arrested, and admitted his guilt. He was lodged in Dover jail to await his trial.

Mutiny on Board a Packet-ship.—The packet-ship Columbus arrived at New York Aug. 19th, from Liverpool, and reports that when 29 days out twelve of the crew mutined, by refusing to take in sail. Capt. McGerren succeeded after firing several shots into the forecastle in quelling the mutiny. On the arrival of the vessel at Sandy Hook, Capt. Rodolph, of the Revenue Cutter Taney, boarded her, and placed the men in irons.

Burning Fluid.—Last week, a widow lady, residing in South Cedar street, was seriously burnt, in consequence of the upsetting of a lamp containing burning fluid. The fluid caught fire and, communicating with her dress, nearly burnt it off.

At Somerville, recently, a servant girl in the family of R. B. Fitts, Esq., was much burnt while lighting a hall lamp, containing the fluid. The lamp was turned so as to allow the fluid to escape, which immediately took fire, and with it the dress of the girl. Another servant in attempting to aid her, had her own dress fired, and only for the assistance of Mr. Fitts, who enveloped them both in large blankets, they might have lost their lives. It is a dangerous substance. When will families learn the fact?

A Child Eaten by a Wild Beast in New Hampshire.—On the 13th inst., in the town of Canterbury, N. H., a child of Jonathan Ayres, Esq., aged six years, was sent into a pasture near the house, but not returning in due time, a search was made for it, and soon some of its limbs were found, the most of its flesh having been devoured evidently by some savage animal. This discovery brought out the fact that some of the neighbors recently had had glimpses of a creature resembling a wolf, whose den, from its actions, they supposed must be in the woods near by. Such animals have not been seen here much during the last quarter of a century, and we are told many men are in the woods in pursuit of it to-day. The child was one of much interest, and its family friends numerous. Mr. Ayres is a member of the State Legislature.

Caution to Ministers.—Rev. Mr. Cary, of Topsfield, was on the 18th inst., examined before the Salem Police Court, upon a charge of having married two minors without the consent of their parents, and was recognized to appear for trial at the October term of the C. C. P.

☞ Those of our readers who find it necessary to procure meals at public houses in this city, or a few days' board, would do well to read the advertisement of "Jameson & Valentine's Eating House," in another column. These worthy and enterprising young men have recently enlarged and improved their establishment. They are now able to furnish ladies as well as gentlemen with meals or board, and at comparatively moderate charges.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, 18th inst., by Rev. Phineas Stow, Mr. Otis Simonds to Miss Mary E. Usrich; 24th inst., Mr. Franklin W. Ellis to Miss Mary Jane Barker, both of Cambridge.

In this city, by Rev. G. W. Bosworth, Mr. Isaac Seymour to Miss Ellen Davis.

In Framingham, 12th inst., by Rev. Wm. C. Child, Mr. George A. Glidden to Miss Mary E. Moulton, both of Natick.

In Keene, N. H., by Rev. G. Robbins, Mr. Benjamin W. Cowles, of Saratoga, N. Y., to Miss Jerusha Brooks, of K.; Mr. Warren Southard, of Athol, Mass., to Miss Lydia S. Wilson, of Royalston, Mass.

DEATHS.

In North Bridgewater, 13th inst., George Albert and on the 16th inst., Wilson, children of John and Eliza Smith.

In Deerfield, N. H., 5th inst., Charles Carol Goodhue, 9 mos.; 12th inst., an infant child of Mr. Jonathan Robinson. Mr. Jons Fisk, 79. Mr. F. was a good citizen, a kind husband and father, and a worthy man. He confessed Christ, and in life and death clung to the Christian's hope. A companion, several children, and a large circle of relatives mourn his departure. May this bereavement be sanctified to their good.

In Goffstown, N. H., 11th inst., Mr. John Washer, aged 72 years on the day of his death. The deceased was son of Stephen Washer, of Amherst, N. H. He was a man of a well-disciplined mind—had read much in the works of Gill, Watts, Boston, Toplady, and many others of the old divines, and was exceedingly attached to them. But he prized his Bible above them all, and from his constant and critical reading of it he was enabled to repeat large portions of it in connection. In doctrinal belief he was in harmony with his favorite authors already mentioned. His sole dependence for salvation was upon the merits of Christ's atonement. In his daily walk, he was eminently Christian. Meek, humble and peaceable in his whole demeanor, he won the esteem of all. His death was peaceful and triumphant. In him the Baptist church has lost an eminently spiritual member.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Boston South Baptist Association.

The Boston South Baptist Association will hold its third Anniversary with the Baptist church in Foxboro', on Wednesday, the 10th of September next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The Introductory Sermon will be preached by Rev. Isaac Smith, of Stoughton.
Brookline, Aug. 23, 1851. WM. H. SHAILER, Clerk.

Wachusett Association.

The next session of the Wachusett Baptist Association will be held with the Baptist church in Leominster, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 10th and 11th of Sept. A. M. SWAIN.

Addison County Baptist Association.

The next anniversary of this Association will be held with the Baptist church in Whiting, Vt., commencing on the second Wednesday in September, (10th) at 10 o'clock, A. M. Brethren will remember that the time was changed from the fourth to the second Wednesday of September, at the last meeting.
Chimney Point, Vt., Aug. 9. HEMAN CONVERSE, Clerk.

Notice.

The friends of the A. and F. B. Society in Vermont, may expect the subscriber at the coming Associations in the State, and at the Vermont Baptist State Convention. Providence permitting, when life subscribers and all others will have an opportunity of making their annual remittances for the benefit of said Society.
Aug. 10, 1851. J. KEACH.
34—3w

Vt. Baptist Association.

This Association will hold its sixty-sixth anniversary with the Baptist church in Westhaven, on the first Wednesday and Thursday of September. The meeting will be opened, on the first day, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
Ira, Aug. 11, 1851. LEVI SMITH, Clerk.

Boston Female Medical School.

Conducted by the Female Medical Education Society. The seventh semi-annual term will commence on the first WEDNESDAY of November, 1851, and continue three months. Tuition $25. The Society's Report, giving particulars, can be had of the Secretary.
TIMOTHY GILBERT, President.
SAMUEL GREGORY, Secretary, 17 Cornhill. 34—3w

Westfield Association.

The Westfield Association will meet on the first Wednesday in September next, at 10 A. M., in East Granville. Those coming from the east and the north will leave the cars at Westfield Depot where carriages will be in readiness to convey them on very reasonable terms to and from Granville. The distance from Westfield is nine miles. A. A. ROBINSON, Clerk.

Meredith N. H. Association,

Will hold its next session with the Second Baptist church in Sanbornton, (at the Bay, Wednesday, Sept. 10, at 10½ o'clock, A. M.
L. TRACY, Clerk.

Sabbath School Convention.

The Sabbath School Convention of the Taunton Baptist Association will hold its annual meeting in the meeting-house of the First Baptist church, New Bedford, on the afternoon of the last Wednesday in September. Superintendents of the several schools composing the Convention are requested to send in their letters to the subscriber, as early as the second week in September.
Fall River, Aug. 12. J. E. DAWLEY, Sec.

Portsmouth Association.

The Portsmouth Baptist Association will hold its next meeting with the Baptist church at Plaistow, on Wednesday, Sept. 3, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Rev. J. M. Wedgewood will preach the Introductory Sermon.
Deerfield, Aug. 21, 1851. J. N. CHASE, Assist. Clerk.

Ministers' Meeting.

The Addison County Baptist Ministerial Conference will hold its annual meeting at Whiting, on Tuesday, Sept. 9, at 1 o'clock, P. M.
Addison, Vt., Aug., 1851. M. D. MILLER, Clerk.

Ministerial Conference.

The next monthly meeting of the Ministerial Conference connected with the Lowell Baptist Association will be held in Lowell, at the house of Rev. D. C. Eddy, on Monday, Sept. 1, at 10 o'clock, A. M. A full attendance is requested.
Chelmsford, Aug. 18. J. C. BOOMER, Sec.

Notice.

The next meeting of the Dublin Baptist Association will be held in Keene, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., the 1st Wednesday in Sept. Rev. D. G. Mason will preach the annual sermon. J. HUNT, Clerk.

Franklin Co. Baptist Association.

The next meeting of the Franklin County Baptist Association will be held at Charlemont, on the second Wednesday in September next, commencing at 10½ o'clock, A. M. Rev. J. Parker is the appointed preacher, and Rev. W. A. Pease is his alternate.
Charlemont, Aug. 19. J. PARKER, Assist. Clerk.

A Card.

The American Sunday School Union acknowledges, with many thanks, the receipt of One hundred dollars from an unknown friend "to aid in sending a missionary of the Society to Arkansas." The writer inquires "cannot nine other persons be found willing to add each one hundred dollars for the instruction of children in that State, hitherto so much neglected?"

The Society will be happy to receive the nine other contributions suggested and apply them to the same field.

Donations may be sent to Herman Cope, Treasurer, No. 146 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.

A Card.

The subscriber would not fail to acknowledge the kind expression of regard indicated by the payment of One Hundred Dollars, from Dea. T. Gilbert, of Boston, to make him a Life Member of the Missionary Union. WM. LEACH.

Jameson & Valentine's Eating Rooms.—This Restorateur, at No. 1 Spring Lane and Sewall Place, Milk street, (Ladies' entrance in Sewall Place,) is a well conducted and enterprising establishment, one that will be found very convenient for business men, and for persons transiently visiting the city, who may wish to obtain meals served up at short notice. We recommend this establishment to the good will and patronage of our readers.

Dr. S. A. Weaver has turned his attention for years to such diseases as Canker, Erysipelas, Scrofula; and we are happy to learn that his patient researches have resulted in great benefits to those afflicted with such diseases. The Canker and Salt Rheum Syrup, with the Cerate, which is advertised by him in another column, will be found the most certain and speedy cure ever offered in this country. The reputation his medicine has acquired, the certainty of cure whenever it is used, induces us to urge upon all, the necessity of paying particular attention to this subject.

THE MARKETS.

BOSTON MARKET—RETAIL PRICES.

CORRECTED WEEKLY FROM THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PROVISIONS.		
Beef, whole animal, or by the quarter	6	@ 9
Do. fresh, retail	10	@ 14
Do. corned	6	@ 9
Do. mess, bbl.	10 00	@ 12 50
Do. navy, mess	8 00	@ 9 00
Hogs, whole	7 00	@ 8 50
Pork, fresh, retail	9	@ 12
Do. salt or corned	9	@ 10
Do. clear Bost.	18 00	@ 19 00
Do. West. clear	16 50	@ 17 00
Do. mess	16 00	@ [illegible]
Do. prime	13 50	@ 14 00
Pigs, roast, each	1 25	@ 9 00
Do. feet	0	@ 8
Pigeons, ℔ doz.	1 00	@ 1 25
Geese, each	1 00	@ 1 50
Turkeys, each	1 00	@ 2 00
Chickens ℔ pair	50	@ 75
Calves ℔ lb		@ 6
Mutton ℔ lb	4	@ 6
Lamb, ℔ lb	4	@ 8
Tripe ℔ lb	4	@ 8
Hams, Boston, lb	8	@ 9
Do. Western	11	@ 12½
Butter, lump, lb	10½	@ 12½
Do. firkin, 1st qual.	18	@ 22
Do. do. 2d do.	17	@ 20
Cheese, new milk	14	@ 17
Do. prime sage	6	@ 8
Do. four-meal	10	@ 00
Lard, North. ℔ lb	5	@ 7
Do. West	10	@ 12
Eggs, fresh, ℔ doz.	10	@ 11
	14	@ 00
HAY.		
Old Hay, ℔ 100 lb	70	@ 75
New do	60	@ 75
Eastern bale	50	@ 65
Salt do	50	@ 55
Straw, 100 lb	50	@ 00
FRUIT.		
Apples, dried, ℔ lb	6	@ 7
Do. ℔ bbl.	2 00	@ 3 00
Do. ℔ peck	50	@ 75
Pears, winter, peck	00	@ 00
Chestnuts, ℔ bu.	6 00	@ 0 00
Figs, ℔ lb	12½	@ 20

SEEDS.		
Clover, North. ℔ lb	00	@ 12½
Do. Southern	9	@ 9½
Canary, ℔ bu.	3 00	@ 3 50
Flaxseed, lb bu	1 80	@ 1 85
Herds Grass, bu	3 00	@ 3 25
Red Top, North. bu.	0 00	@ 0 00
Do. Southern	50	@ 60
COAL AND WOOD.		
Anthracite, ton		@ 5 50
Cannel, ℔ chal.		@ 11 00
Newcastle do.	9 00	@ 9 50
Sydney do.	7 00	@ 9 00
Dry Eastern Wood	0 00	@ 6 50
Nova Scotia	0 00	@ 7 00
Country Oak	0 00	@ 7 50
Walnut, &c.	0 00	@ 7 50
FLOUR AND GRAIN.		
Flour, Ohio, bbl.	4 37	@ 4 50
Do. Genesee, com.	4 50	@ 4 75
Do. do. extra	5 25	@ 6 50
Do. Howard st.	4 75	@ 5 00
Corn, South. yel. flat	65	@ 68
Do. do. white flat	61	@ 64
Rye, Northern	00	@ 85
Oats, do.	50	@ 55
Barley, Northern	95	@ 1 00
VEGETABLES.		
Beans, white, bu.	1 50	@ 2 00
Rhubarb, ℔ lb	0	@ 00
Asparagus, ℔ bunch	0	@ 10
Radishes, ℔ bunch	0	@ 0
Peas, ℔ peck	00	@ 00
Cranberries, bu.	0 00	@ 0 00
Pickles ℔ gal.	37	@ 50
Peppers	37	@ 50
Squash	4	@ 5
Do. marrow ℔ lb	1½	@ 2
Carrots ℔ bunch	00	@ 08
Onions ℔ bunch	3	@ 4
Beets ℔ doz.	25	@ 37
Potatoes ℔ bbl.	2 00	@ 3 00
Do. ℔ peck	37	@ 50
Sweet Potatoes, pk.	00	@ 75
Turnips ℔ peck	00	@ 00
Cabbages, ℔ head	0	@
Sausages, ℔ peck	00	@
Cucumbers		@

CAMBRIDGE CATTLE MARKET.

Wednesday, Aug. 20, 1851.

At market, 1728 Cattle—about 900 Beeves, and 828 Stores, consisting of Working Oxen, Cows and Calves, two and three years old.

Prices—Market Beef—Extra, $6 50 per cwt.; first quality, $6 00; second quality, $5 50; third quality, $5 00; ordinary, 4 00. Hides, $5 25 per cwt.; Tallow, $5 25.

Veal Calves, $4, 5 @ 6 00.

Stores—Working Oxen,—$70, 85 @ 100.

Cows and Calves, $20, 28 @ 35.

Two years old, $14, 24 @ 25.

Three years old, $18, 28 @ 35.

Sheep and Lambs—3787 at market.

Prices—Extra $4, 5 @ 7. By lot, $1 50, 2 @ 3 00.

Swine—Retail 5 @ 6c.

Remarks—The market about the same as it was last week—fair. 114 cars came over the Fitchburg Railroad, 95 over the Boston and Lowell Railroad, loaded with Cattle, Sheep, Horses, and Fowls.

BRIGHTON CATTLE MARKET.

Thursday, Aug 21, 1851.

At market, 1400 Beef Cattle, 650 Stores, 12 pairs Working Oxen, 66 Cows and Calves, 600 Sheep and Lambs, and 1000 swine.

Prices—Beef Cattle—Extra $6 25; first quality $5 50 @ 5 75; second do., $5 @ 5 25; third do., $4 25 @ 4 75.

Stores—Yearlings $8 @ 10; 2 years old $15 @ 18; 3 years old, $22, 23 @ 28.

Working Oxen—$70, 78, 80 @ 85.

Cows and Calves—$20, 24, 28, 30 @ 35.

Sheep and Lambs—$1 50, 2, 2 50 @ 3. A few extra Sheep sold at $5 @ 5 50.

Swine—4½ @ 5c; retail 5 @ 6c; fat Hogs 5¼ @ 5½.

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It is not only in this but in all respects that we do not hesitate to say that Cantica Laudis is, in our judgment, *the best book ever published.*

From the Boston Traveller.

Handel, Hayden, Mozart, Beethoven, Gluck, so well appreciated abroad, though so little known in America, Mendelssohn, Schuman, his talented successor, Schubert, that prince of melodists, and a host of lesser stars, have here been made to unite in producing a work which we hesitate not to pronounce the most attractive, as well as the most valuable book of Church Music ever issued from the American press.

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From the New York Tribune.

The work of selecting, arranging and adapting the mass of materials in this book must have been immense, and it is done with a skill and propriety which do honor to the musical knowledge, experience, critical judgment and good taste of the senior editor, Mr. Mason, by whom, we are informed, it was mainly done. We have examined the work with unwonted satisfaction.

From the New York Evangelist.

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GEORGE N. COMER has the honor to announce the ELEVENTH annual re-opening of his

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His establishment was never more perfectly organized than at the present time,—for the Mathematical department he has engaged the services of a thoroughly scientific and practical gentleman; in Penmanship, &c., he will be aided by Mr. O. E. Linton, and in the Ladies department by Miss McIntire. The large number of merchants who have taken clerks from this institution during the past year gives evidence of the increasing confidence of the public in the character of the instruction imparted.

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REV. E. H. BARSTOW, M. A., Principal. The subscriber, formerly Principal of the Lawrence Academy, at Groton, proposes to open a school in the Academy at Newton Centre, on Thursday, Sept. 4. Youth of both sexes will be admitted as day scholars, and instruction given in all the branches usually taught in our best schools. He will also take under his special charge some six or eight lads, of the age of ten years and upwards, to prepare them for College or the counting-room. He will exercise over them a constant care, both in and out of school, superintending their recreations as well as their studies, and cultivating their morals and manners as well as their minds.

The first term will continue eleven weeks. The charge for boarding scholars will be $200 per year, including all expenses, payable half yearly in advance. Tuition for day scholars, $10 per quarter.

Persons wishing further information may address the Principal, by mail at Walpole, N. H., until Sept. 1, and after that time at Newton Centre.

References.—Rev. Dr. Lord and the Professors of Dartmouth College; Rev. Dr. Francis, of Harvard University; His Excellency Geo. S. Boutwell, Dr. J. Green, Geo. F. Farley, Esq., Groton; Dr. Hiram Hosmer, Watertown; Lyman Mason, Esq., No. 20 Court st.; Mr. B. Wood, Teacher in the Adams School, Boston; Rev. D. L. Furber, Newton Corner.
Newton Centre, Aug., 1851. E. H. BARSTOW. 35—3wis

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The gratifying success which has ever attended this institution and its present increasing prosperity, is in itself the strongest proof of the ability and thoroughness of its instructors. Instruction will be given in all the branches usually taught in our academies and no pains will be spared to prepare those who resort to this school for instruction, for Teachers, College, or the practical concerns of life. The Teachers' Class will receive especial attention, and the advantages afforded by this class to those who design to teach, will be equal to those obtained at any other academy.

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Tuition will be the same as for a Term of 11 weeks. Board, including all incidentals, will be furnished in private families, from $1 50 to $1 75 per week, varying according to the accommodations, and the price of provisions, but will be as low as can be afforded at any other similar institution.

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N. B. All communications addressed to the Principal.
Ludlow, July 28, 1851. N. CUDWORTH, Sec. 32—3w

LADIES SEMINARY,

WARREN, R. I.

THE next term will commence on Wednesday, Sept. 3, and continue twelve weeks.

Catalogues containing a full account of the institution will be furnished on application at the Seminary.

Expenses for the term $40; for the year of forty four weeks $140.
33—4wis A. M. GAMMELL, Principal.

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THE sixty second term of this institution will commence on Monday, Sept. 1st, and continue fourteen weeks.

For particular information see a Printed Plan which will be sent to any order.
33—3wis A. J. BELLOWS, for the Trustees.

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For reference and particulars, Catalogues will be forwarded by application to
West Townsend, Mass., June 27, 1850. SILAS BRUCE, Sec'y. 32—istf

SHELBURNE FALLS ACADEMY.

THE Fall term of this institution will commence on Wednesday, Sept. 3, under the instruction of

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Shelburne Falls, Aug. 1851. J. B. BARDWELL, Sec. 34—3wis

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where we have on exhibition samples of PROUTY & MEARS'S new and improved HOT AIR VENTILATING FURNACE, both for coal and wood, together with a complete assortment of Parlor and Chamber Grates and Frames, of all kinds; HOT AIR and VENTILATING REGISTERS of the latest patterns. Also, Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Funnel, and Hot Air Pipe manufactured at the shortest notice. Materials of all kinds for setting Furnaces and Ranges furnished on the most reasonable terms.

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☞ Locks repaired, and Keys made.

☞ Mr. M. will also attend to the picking of Bank, Safe, and other Locks, where keys are lost.
9—6mis

MISS R. WISWALL, Female Physician,

WOULD inform her friends and the public, that she has taken the house formerly occupied by Dr. Bramhall, corner of La Grange Place and Washington street, where she will be found ready to attend to the calls of the sick, or to visit them by day or night; or will receive a few at her house.

MEDICINES, for the cure of diseases,—made and prepared by herself,—that have been very successful, (and for proof of which many testimonials can be shown,) are kept constantly on hand; among which are SYRUP FOR THE BLOOD—CORDIAL FOR FITS AND WORMS—COUGH SYRUP and CANDY—which have proved highly beneficial to the large numbers who have used them. Also, DYSENTERY and DIARRHŒA CORDIAL,—which has been tested for twenty years as a sovereign remedy for those complaints,—WASHES, LINIMENT, PLASTERS, FAMILY BILIOUS PILLS, BALSAM for Weak Lungs, and Pain in the Side, and Lung's celebrated OINTMENT.
31—1y

MISCELLANEOUS.

For the Watchman and Reflector.

AN AGED DISCIPLE.

MRS. PRUDENCE ANN ELLSWORTH, of Mayfield, Fulton co., N. Y., was born May 4, 1750, and consequently, at the present time is in the *one hundred and second year of her age*. She has cherished a hope in the Saviour for more than half a century; but from some cause did not connect herself with the visible church until in the hundredth year of her age. On the 7th of June, 1849, she was received into the Baptist church at Broad Albin, by the Rev. William W. Smith; being, on the day of her baptism, 99 years, 1 month and 3 days old. Her pastor informed me, that "at the time of her baptism she walked some distance to the stream, *went down into the water* with the utmost composure, submitted herself to be *buried with Christ in baptism*, and as calmly *went up out of the water*, and walked away as deliberately as the many curious spectators who witnessed the solemn scene."

On the 1st of November last, passing through the neighborhood where she resides, I was induced to call at her residence, and found her busily engaged in her usual employment, making buckskin mittens.—This business, I learned, she had followed for a number of years, since the manufacture of that article began at the flourishing village of Gloversville (the name, I suppose, being derived from the business of the place). By this employment she has supported herself. Since she reached the age of 100 years, up to the middle of July last, she has made, with her own hands, 116 pairs of mittens.

At the time of our first interview in November, having learned that I was an agent for the American and Foreign Bible Society, she, without solicitation, tendered me fifty cents, being the fruit of her recent earnings, saying, as she put the money into my hand, "I'm glad you're in such a good work;" (alluding to my agency) "the Bible is a blessed book; I've proved it to be true."

I inquired, You have proved the Bible to be true? how have you proved it?

"I'll tell you;" she replied. "A great while ago, I was left a widow with four children. As we were poor, I felt distressed, fearing we should suffer from want. I prayed for mercy, and read the Bible to see if God would show from that, something that might comfort me. On opening it, I saw these words:—'Trust in the Lord, and do good, and thou shalt dwell in the land, and verily thou shalt be fed.' I believed it just as it read, and it has proved itself to be true. I've always had something that was better than I deserved."

About the middle of last month, passing again through that vicinity, I turned out of my way some two miles, for the purpose of seeing once more this aged disciple. As I approached the house, I saw her standing at the door. She recognized me at once, alluding to my visit several months before. I inquired, for the purpose of eliciting some remarks, "Did you not give something for the Bible cause when I was here last fall?"

She replied, "If I did, 't was only the widow's mite."

"Were you not sorry that you gave what you did?"

"Sorry, no, I was sorry 'twant more," was the quick reply.

During this brief interview, she said her greatest enjoyment was reading the Bible. I heard from the family that she had read the New Testament and the Psalms through twice in course since she had passed one hundred years. She expressed a desire that prayer might be offered before I left. We engaged in devotion with a feeling sense that "the hoary head is a crown of glory, if it be found in the way of righteousness." When about to depart, she put into my hand fifty cents, saying, "That's the widow's mite." I questioned the propriety of her giving any thing, but she insisted on my accepting it, expressing a consciousness that she had but a little while to stay on earth, and wanted to do what she could for the good of others. J. R.

Stillwater, August 1st., 1851.

GAMBLING IN NEW YORK.

THE new law against gambling, which was passed at the special session of the Legislature, went into operation on the first of this month. Stringent as its provisions are, and the deplorable condition of things resulting from gaming demanded them, it is likely that the law will be efficiently enforced, inasmuch as all sheriffs, police officers, constables, and prosecuting attorneys, who shall refuse to inform against and prosecute all persons whom they have reason to believe offenders, are subjected to a penalty of five hundred dollars. It is high time that the gambling fraternity were broken up in its principal head-quarters. The record of villainy, which the city of New York might reveal, would hardly be credited for its extent and blackness. Occasionally, instances of the ruin of young men on account of this vice, have been published, and it is these, undoubtedly, that have at last prepared public opinion to act effectually through its law-making representatives. Quite recently, the suicide of a young man took place under the most heart-rending circumstances. His history furnishes such damning testimony against the practices of gamblers by profession, that we feel bound to give it, as related by the Executive Agent of the New York Society for the Suppression of Gambling:

Upon referring to his history, as recorded in my books, I find that about three years ago he first came to this city, a dashing young gentleman, with plenty of money, full of health and spirits; and having learned something of gaming at the German watering places, was an easy victim for the New York sporting men, who soon robbed him of his money and reduced him to penury. By some means he obtained money to pay his passage to Europe, and returned home. Again desiring to visit the United States, he left Hamburg (near which city his family resides) in December, 1849, for London, where he took passage on board the Hendrick Hudson, Capt. Pratt, and sailed for New York on the 1st of January, 1850, and arrived here on the 23d of the next month (February) bringing with him on speculation, a quantity of champagne wine. On board the same vessel was a Bavarian gentleman named Haimemann, together with his wife and daughter, who now reside in this city, and whom he claims as his uncle, aunt and cousin, to all of whom he appeared devotedly attached, and especially to his cousin, to whom he said he was to be married on their arrival in New York. For some reason, unexplained, his affianced bride suddenly refused to receive his addresses, and the uncle and aunt also treated him with decided coolness, which so deeply affected young Aidhauser, that during the remainder of the passage he was in a state of mind bordering on desperation, and was actually prevented by a fellow passenger, from throwing himself overboard.

Upon arriving in this city, he had in cash about $3,000, beside the wines already mentioned, and was soon again beset by heartless gamblers, who prowl about this city in search of victims. Being a gentleman by birth and association, he refused to enter any of the reputed low public gaming houses, but allowed himself to be taken to the gambling house of Orlando Moore, in Broadway, where the company was presumed to be more select, but where the work of death and destruction is quite as certain as in houses of less pretension. At this house, in a few months, he lost, according to his own statement, near *three thousand dollars*, and again found himself in a strange land, without money or friends, broken in spirits and diseased in body. Still he occasionally visited Moore's, to drink his wine and eat his suppers, and to watch the game that had ruined him, and was fast sinking scores of others; but he was an unwelcome visitor, when in distress, and was a subject of ridicule for the heartless gamblers, whose tables are this night stained with his blood.

As his ill health continued, he finally went to the hospital, where he remained for some time, and not long since personally endeavored to procure a small loan from the man who had ruined him, not merely by the fair per centage of strength of his game, but by *absolute and downright cheatery!* which, if Mr. M. denies, we stand ready to prove. Failing to excite the least sympathy in the heart of the hardened gambler, the young man applied to two attorneys, who were acquainted with Moore—told them his melancholy story, and besought them to write to Mr. Moore the particulars of his case, and implore him to loan him but *three dollars a week*, with which to pay his board until he could receive a remittance from Hamburg, when he pledged his honor to refund it. As he did not wish to bring a suit for the money lost, the legal gentlemen declined acting in the affair. He then applied to another attorney, who, moved by a benevolent sympathy, eloquently appealed to Mr. Moore to assist his unfortunate and unhappy victim to the pitiful sum above mentioned—but without success. His last and only hope of obtaining the means of living being now cut off, as his health would not permit him to do any business, he saw no way to live, and braving the dark future, resolved to die, and deliberately executed his purpose.

The history of this case not only presents a frightful illustration of the danger of gambling, but of the hardening influence of the vice upon the gambler himself. The men who won this young Bavarian's money, knew of his deep distress—they knew he contemplated suicide long ago, for on a certain night, last winter, when driven to desperation by poverty, want and sickness, he went to the hell where he had been slaughtered, and in a heart-rending manner made known his distress, and then producing the implements of death, confidentially informed one of the gamblers that he had deliberately determined to take his life, and spoke of the Elysian Fields as the place where he should enact the tragedy; and yet, notwithstanding the ruin they had wrought in the victim before them, they resisted every appeal, even to lending the unhappy man a few paltry dollars to sustain his sinking nature a few months. Thank God, the 1st of August is near at hand, when I hope to see all these dens of infamy closed, never to be re-opened.

For the Watchman and Reflector.

JENNY LIND.

THERE is a beautiful incident connected with her, which we remember to have seen in print. When during her voyage to a Southern city she was exposed to danger by reason of a violent storm, a lady overheard her little daughter praying in secret for "Jenny Lind who was so kind, and had done so much good."

Thou hast passed by us as a bird,
O matchless queen of song!
A thrill of deep delight hast stirred,
A myriad hearts among.
A spell, a charm adorns thy name,
In memory's home it dwells;
Borne on the silvery trump of fame
On every breeze it swells.

But one small voice in chamber lone
Hath breathed thy name in love;
How gently pleads that child-like tone,
For blessings from above;
"On the sweet stranger's paths to rest,—
The wanderer o'er the deep,—
The heart that makes the sorrowing blest,
O may the Father keep!"

The voice of fame must pass away,
The tones of love be dumb,—
E'en on thine own enrapturing lay,
The hush of death must come;
But thoughts of prayer are breathing still,
When past is life's brief day,
They blend with the Almighty will,
They cannot pass away.

Thou glorious Daughter of the North!
Fair guest on Freedom's shore!
When mid the listeners of the earth,
Thy tones are heard no more,
Then be a seraph's harp thine own,
To sing in fairer lands,
Thy home fast by the eternal throne,
Thy peers, the angel bands!

Aug. 11, 1851. M. A. C.

A VERITABLE SNAKE STORY.

WHILE at the State Geological Hall, a few days ago, we were shown the "adder" and "blower" mentioned in the subjoined article from the Albany Knickerbocker. Mr. Chatfield, of the Agricultural Rooms, witnessed the gorging operation, and assures us that the statement is correct:

The visitors at the State Geological Hall, that museum of a million curiosities, must have observed, with interest, the collection of snakes peculiar to this State, which our friend Gebhard, preserves in large glass and wire cages. In one of these "crystal palaces," during the past winter, there has been confined a "Heterodon," commonly called the "Blower," twenty inches long, a thick, clumsy snake, that subsists on frogs, and has swallowed five large toads within a year past. A spotted adder or "milk snake," two feet and a half long, and very strong and muscular, and a ribbon snake about eighteen inches long. These fellows were all caught in the Croton Mountains, of Westchester county, about a year ago, and sent to the State Geological Rooms. They have lived in peace and harmony together ever since, the blower attending to the toad department of feeding, the ribbon snake going into angle worms with the gusto of an epicure, while the adder, like the chameleon, fed on air.

On Friday morning Mr. G. observed that on the night previous the ribbon snake had cast its skin, and came forth as bright, yellow and glossy as a golden coin fresh from the mint. Suddenly the adder advanced and seized the ribbon snake by the head, and wound his strong folds round his body, and commenced the operation of swallowing him. The ribbon snake made all the efforts in its power to escape, by contracting its muscular strength with all its might, but the adder held its head in his mouth by the four small sharp hooks which are found in the upper and lower jaws of all of the adder tribe. The ribbon snake, with all the intensity it was capable of, expanded its body, to make the operation of swallowing more difficult, but the adder holding on firmly by its small hooks, threw its body round it, and stretched out its victim like india rubber, each time swallowing a little more. The adder would loosen the upper hooks and advance forward a quarter of an inch, and loosen the lower ones and advance them, the ribbon snake struggling all the while until its head reached its captor's stomach, and the gastric juices worked, and the process of digestion commenced, when it slowly died. The adder was three hours in gorging himself, swallowing the whole of the ribbon snake, when he stretched himself out as fat and happy as an alderman after dinner. The blower looked on with perfect indifference, for the last big toad he eat had satisfied his appetite.

To the scientific, this operation is highly interesting, for dairymen and women have always proclaimed the received opinion that adders would climb about the legs of cows, and *gorge* on milk from their teats. Mr. Gebhard, to test this, on several occasions has offered Mr. Adder milk, and even forced it into his mouth, for he handles snakes as children do their toys, but he showed an aversion to it. It is evident that other snakes are his food, and he can swallow one almost as large as himself, unless it possesses strength enough to resist him successfully. The adder has cast its skin three times within the past year. The next time it gets hungry it will go at the blower, unless living young snakes are given to it to feed upon. Strange to say, it will not eat anything unless it is alive and kicking. It can be seen at the Geological Rooms.

ALPHABETICAL NAMES OF CHRIST.

ADVOCATE,	1st John ii. 1.
Bright and Morning Star,	Rev. xxii. 16.
Counsellor,	Isa. ix. 6.
Deliverer,	Rom. xi. 26.
Emanuel,	Isa. vii. 14.
Friend,	Prov. xviii. 24.
Governor,	Matt. ii. 6.
Hope,	1st Tim. i. 1.
Intercessor,	Isa. lix. 16.
Jehovah,	Isa. xii. 2.
King of kings,	Rev. xvii. 14.
Lord of lords,	Rev. xvii. 14.
Master,	Matt. xii. 38.
Nazarene,	Matt. ii. 23.
Only Begotten,	1st John iv. 9.
Prince of Peace,	Isa. ix. 6.
Quickening Spirit,	1st. Cor. xv. 45.
Rock of Ages,	Isa. (mar.) xxvi. 4.
Saviour,	John iv. 42.
Teacher,	John iii. 2.
Unspeakable Gift,	2 Cor. ix. 15.
Vine,	John xv. 1.
Wonderful,	Isa. ix. 6.
Young Hart,	Sol. Songs ii. 9.
Zerubbabel,	Zech. iv. 6.

The above list is perfect with the exception of the letter X. There are very few words in the English language beginning with that letter, and they are principally derived from the Greek.—*Presbyterian Record.*

IVY ON BUILDINGS.

IT is a mistaken idea that ivy renders a structure damp, and hastens its decay. On the contrary, nothing so effectually keeps the building dry, as may be seen by examining beneath the ivy after rain, where it will be found that the walls are dry, though every thing around is deluged with wet. Its exuberant and web-like roots, issuing, as they do, from every portion of the branches, and running all over the surface on which it grows, bind every thing together that comes within their reach with such a firm and intricate lace-work, that not a single stone can be removed from its position without first tearing away its protecting safeguard. In proof of this, we refer to ruins of ancient castles and buildings; for, while in those parts of the structure that have not the advantage of this protection, all has gone to utter decay; where the ivy has thrown its preserving mantle, every thing is comparatively perfect and fresh, and oftentimes the very angles of the sculptured stones are found to be almost as sharp and entire as when first they came from the hand of the builder.

THE STORM-PETREL.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Atlas, who has lately visited the group of islands known as *Grand Manan*, off Eastport, discloses a very interesting fact in relation to the whereabouts of this favorite little bird of the ocean.

Another interesting ornithological attraction is the breeding places of the Storm Petrel, better known among sailors as Mother Carey's Chickens. Before these islands were inhabited, these birds probably bred more or less upon all of them, but have been driven since to a few of the smaller uninhabited ones. They burrow in the soft ground, or use hollow logs, roots, and trunks of trees, for their resorts in the breeding season. On a small island near the southern end of Grand Manan, containing about eight acres of ground, we found it furrowed in every direction by their holes. It is no exaggeration whatever to say that a complete census of the colony, then in the midst of their breeding, would have numbered them by thousands. They make the burrows leading to their nests, of various lengths, varying from one foot to even ten or twelve in extent. How they contrive to dig these long channels with their weak bills and small webbed feet, is hardly less wonderful than the nest building of the Herring Gull.

YANKEE FORETHOUGHT.

AN acquaintance of ours was up in Connecticut one day last winter, to visit a friend, who was a manufacturer. The shaft of the manufacturer's water-wheel had been broken that afternoon under the great accumulation of ice, and he was in great trouble; for he had searched long to find a suitable stick, and he knew not where to find another. If he could find one, it would be green, and unfit for use. Very early in the morning, while the day had scarcely dawned, the manufacturer and his guest were at the mill, to see what should be done.

A farmer, who lived two or three miles off, was already looking on. As the manufacturer looked painfully at his catastrophe, "Bad break that Mr.," said the farmer.

"Yes, very bad," said the manufacturer.

"Can't mend that stick, can you?" said the farmer.

"No," said the manufacturer; "and worst of it is, I don't know where to get another."

"Well," said the farmer, "I guess I can tell you where you can find one."

"You can?" said the manufacturer; "where is it?"

"Well," said the farmer, "I thought that shaft would break, likely as not, some time or other, and I had a tree in my woods I thought would make a stick to suit you; and I cut it down and snaked it home, and it has been seasoning more than a year. So when I heard your shaft was broken, I thought I'd come over and let you know."

"You're just the man I wanted to see," said the manufacturer, "if only it was light enough. How much do you ask for the stick if it will suit me?"

"Oh, I'm sure 'twill suit ye, or I shouldn't a'cut it down; and about the price, I guess you and I can agree. It's a nice stick you'll see, if you've a mind to come over."

It was some time before the farmer would set a price, but at last he guessed $100 would be about right.

"I'll come over and see it after breakfast," said the manufacturer. He did so, and told his visitor afterwards, that under the circumstances, the stick was worth $500 to him. Are not such people able to take care of themselves?

ENTHUSIASM FOR SCIENCE.—Mr. Gibbs, who founded the magnificent cabinet of minerals at Yale College, was once travelling in a stage coach somewhere in the northern part of Vermont. On the mantelpiece of a tavern where he stopped he observed some fine crystals. Being informed that they were collected in the neighboring mountains, he ordered his baggage to be taken out; and obtaining a guide, he went in search of the place where the crystals had been found. He soon collected a number of interesting specimens, and for a period of three weeks employed three or four workmen in knocking the rocks to pieces. His money was soon exhausted, and finally he began to dispose of his clothes in payment of his debts. One day a passenger in the coach, being acquainted with Mr. Gibbs, shook hands with him and mutual expressions of kindness were passed. Observing this, the landlord took the stranger aside and informed him that his friend, Mr. Gibbs, was insane; he had been employing men for nearly a month in battering stones to bits, and if he had any friendship for the gentleman, he ought certainly to inform his family of his condition.—*Newark Advertiser.*

LOST ARTICLES.—The following is a return of things found in the Crystal Palace, which were delivered over to the custody of the police between the 1st of May and the 1st of this month, and were at that last date still unclaimed by their owners:—"271 handkerchiefs, 65 bracelets, 183 brooches, 118 parasols, 77 shawl pins, 4 bonnet shades, 14 silk umbrellas and 9 cotton, 46 veils and falls, 2 shirt studs, 57 catalogues and other books, 35 bunches of keys, 44 neck ties, 1 pair of goloshes, 8 lockets, 3 campstools, 16 victorines, 1 pair of slippers, 10 ladies' cuffs, 1 pendulum, 2 coats, 3 card cases, 15 brequet and other chains, 3 knives, 3 pincushions, 28 pairs of gloves, 25 walking-sticks, 10 pairs of spectacles, 12 eye glasses, 16 pencil cases, 3 umbrella cases, 4 rings, 3 fans, 1 silver watch and guard, 1 opera glass, 2 toothpicks, 1 thimble, 30 reticules and baskets, 14 shawls, 2 boxes, 1 petticoat, 2 carpenters' rules, 1 Prussian $5 note, 3 scent bottles, 1 purse 6d., 1 ditto 1s., 1 ditto, 2s. 7d., 1 ditto 2s. 6d., 1 ditto £5 9s. 4d., 1 ditto 6d., 1 ditto 11d., 1 ditto 6s 3d., 3 empty ditto; cash found; £2 10s. 1-2d." This miscellaneous list, it is amusing to observe, shows that the weaker sex are much more careless of their property than men, for it will be seen that the greater number of articles enumerated are female paraphernalia.—*London paper, July 25.*

A *Gutta Percha Tube* has been placed in a colliery in Wales, having a shaft 400 feet deep, whereby a whisper, either from the bottom or top, is instantly heard; a whistle calls attention, and then follows the message. A great source of mischief will thus be abolished by this safe and expeditious mode of communication.

An Anagram is the transposition of the letters of one word or sentence, so as to form a new word or sentence, applicable in some way to the previous one; as from *evil* we may make *vile*. On the question put to our Saviour by Pilate—"*Quid est veritas?*—What is truth?—we have this ingenious and pertinent anagram—"*Est vir qui adest*—It is the man before thee."

A learned Judge being once asked how he would act if a man owed him ten pounds, and refused to pay him, replied, "Rather than bring an action, with its costs and uncertainty, I would give him a receipt in full of all demands—yea, I would send him moreover, five pounds to cover all possible costs."

The Fair of the New York State Agricultural Society will be held at Rochester, New York, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, September 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th next.

A joint Fair of the Agricultural, Horticultural, Mechanical and Manufacturing interests of Rhode Island, will be held at Providence on the 10th, 11th, and 12th days of September next.

The British House of Commons have passed a Steam Navigation Bill, requiring British steamships' boilers to be fitted with safety-valves *out of the control of the engineers.*

A learned German astrologer is said to have ascertained that in twenty-two millions of years this earth will be destroyed by a comet.

AGRICULTURAL.

GERMAN AGRICULTURE.

EACH German has his house, his orchard, his road-side trees, so laden with fruit, that if he did not carefully prop up and tie together, and in many places hold the boughs together with wooden clamps, they would be torn asunder by their own weight. He has his corn plot, his plot of mangold wurtzel, or hay, for potatoes, for hemp, &c. He is his own master, and he, therefore, and every branch of his family, have the strongest motive for constant exertion. You see the effect of this in his industry and his economy.

In Germany nothing is lost. The produce of the trees and the cows is carried to market; much fruit is dried for winter use. You see it lying in the sun to dry. You see strings of them hanging from their chamber windows in the sun. The cows are kept up for the greater part of the year, and every green thing is collected for them. Every little nook, where the grass grows by road-side and river, and brook, is carefully cut with the sickle, and carried home on the heads of the women and children in baskets, or tied in large cloths. Nothing of any kind that can possibly be made of any use, is lost; weeds, nettles, nay, the very goose grass which covers waste places, is cut and taken for the cows. You see the little children standing in the streets of the villages, in the streams which generally run down them, busy washing these weeds before they are given to the cattle.

They carefully collect the leaves of the marsh grass, carefully cut their potato tops for them, and even if other things fail, gather green leaves from the woodlands. One cannot help thinking continually of the enormous waste of such things in England—of the vast quantities of grass on banks, by road-sides, in the openings of plantations, in lanes, in church-yards, where grass from year to year springs and dies, but which, if carefully cut, would maintain many thousand cows for the poor.

To pursue still further this subject of German economy. The very cuttings of the vines are dried and preserved for winter fodder. The tops and refuse of hemp serve as bedding for the cows; nay, even the rough stalks of the poppies, after the heads have been gathered for oil, are saved, and all these are converted into manure for the land. When these are not sufficient, the children are sent into the woods to gather moss, and all our readers familiar with Germany will remember to have seen them coming homeward with large bundles of this on their heads. In autumn, the falling leaves are gathered and stacked for the same purpose. The fir cones, which with us lie and rot in the woods, are carefully collected and sold for lighting fires.

In short, the economy and care of the German peasants are an example to all Europe. They have for years, nay ages, been doing that, as it regards agricultural management, to which the British public is but just now beginning to open its eyes. Time, also, is as carefully economised as everything else. They are early risers, as may well be conceived, when the children, many of whom come from a considerable distance, are at school at six in the morning. As they tend their cattle or their swine, the knitting never ceases, and hence the quantities of stockings and other household things which they accumulate, are astonishing.—*Howitt.*

PEAR BLIGHT.

THE cause of this disease, like the potato rot, will probably for a long time remain in perfect obscurity; but the remedy, where an attack has actually commenced, is plain. Nothing can restore a *diseased* limb, the poison from which often spreads to other parts, and hence the immediate lopping of all such limbs must be resorted to. Discovering some weeks since that a considerable number of pear trees were just becoming affected, the knife and saw were promptly and freely applied, even at some distance below all appearance of blackened bark, although it became necessary to destroy some very fine newly set fruit of rare varieties. This checked at once all progress, and no indications have since appeared. A neighbor, who hesitated a few days in thus "mutilating" some of his favorites, was ultimately compelled to lose nearly the whole of them. The portions cut off were buried in another place, to prevent the spread of the infection. In malignant cases, this remedy may prove insufficient, or it may have to be repeated for many successive days. But how much better it is that a tree should fall before the knife, than to perish wholly by blight, and spread the poison through the orchard.—*Albany Cult.*

TOMATOES, CUCUMBERS AND MELONS FROM CUTTINGS, ETC.—Perhaps it might be interesting to some of your readers to know that tomatoes, cucumbers and melons, grown from cuttings, will produce fruit earlier than from seed. My plan is to sow the seed, (in a hot-bed, of course,) when the plants are large enough; take off the cuttings with a sharp knife, close to a leaf, put three or four in a small pot, water them and shade from the sun is the only care requisite; transplant to the open ground as soon as the weather is fit. A number of years' experience convinces me that they grow less in vines, but more to fruit, and earlier; but in the case of cucumbers and melons, they are shorter lived.

WASH FOR BRICK WALLS.—We have had an abundance of recipes for white washes, but the greater number have proved inferior. The Horticulturist has one which promises better. Take a barrel and slake in it with boiling water, half a bushel of fresh lime. Then fill the barrel two-thirds full of water, and add one bushel of hydraulic lime, dissolve it and add three pounds of sulphate of zinc, (white vitriol.) Stir the whole thoroughly, and it is ready for use. The color is a pale stone, but may be made straw color by adding two pounds of yellow ochre, or drab with four pounds raw umber.

THE CHERRY SLUG.—This larva, which eats the pulpy part of the leaf of the cherry, and sometimes of other fruit trees, is most effectually routed by a sprinkling of lime. Air-slacked lime, applied in the dew of the morning, usually accomplishes the desired purpose. Dry, water-slacked lime, taken fresh, is still better, being more caustic.

BROWN UNIVERSITY.

THE Fall Term of this Institution will commence on Friday, Sept. 5, 1851. Examinations for entrance will be held on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, of that week.

The classes for the different branches of study will be opened on Monday, Sept. 8th, and the following courses of instruction will be pursued during the term:

1. A course of Lectures on Intellectual Philosophy, by President Wayland.
2. A first, second and third course of instruction in Mathematics, by Professor Caswell.
3. A course of Lectures in Chemistry, by Professor Chase.
4. A course of Lectures on History, by Professor Gammell.
5. A first, second and third course of instruction in the Latin Language and Literature, by Professor Lincoln.
6. A course of instruction in the French, Italian and German Languages and Literature, by Professor George W. Greene.
7. A course of Lectures in Natural Philosophy, and a course of instruction in Civil Engineering, by Professor Norton.
8. A first and second course of instruction in the Greek Language and Literature, by James O. Murray, in the absence of Professor Boise.
9. A course of instruction in Analytical Chemistry, and a course of Lectures on Chemistry applied to the Arts, by Professor Porter.
10. A course of Lectures on Rhetoric and English Literature, by Professor Dunn.
11. A course of Lectures on Didactics, or the theory and Practice of Teaching, by Professor S. S. Green.

These courses are all distinct from each other, so that any person desirous of pursuing one or more, may do it at his option, if he does not wish to proceed to a degree. If he enters for a degree, he must pursue the studies required for that degree, having such option as is allowed by the laws.

The price of tickets is as follows:
For three or more tickets, $6 00 each.
" two " " 7 00 "
If only one ticket is taken, 9 00 "

For the course in Civil Engineering or Analytical Chemistry, the fee varies from $10 to $30 according to the time devoted to the study.

Each course will generally occupy one exercise a day, throughout the term.

F. WAYLAND, Pres. of Brown University.
Brown University, July, 1851. 34—2w

ROCHESTER THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

THE Fall Term of this Institution will commence on Thursday, the 11th of September. The course of instruction is adapted to Graduates of Colleges, and those whose literary and scientific attainments qualify them for prosecuting profitably a course of studies in connection with graduates. Special provision is made for instruction in Hebrew, for those who come without an elementary knowledge of this language.

The price of board is so regulated, as to reduce this item in the yearly expenses of students as much as possible; it ranges at present from $1 50 to $2 00 per week. It is found that such as prefer, can board themselves for a considerably less sum. In view of this it is considered safe to warrant the expectation that a course of study may be pursued in this institution, at such a rate of needful expenditure as to place its advantages within the reach of those whose means are most limited.

To all who desire it, and furnish the required testimonials, (a Certificate of Licensure from some regular Baptist church is essential,) beneficiary aid is furnished from the Treasury of the Union. The maximum appropriation is $70 per annum, besides which, tuition is, in every instance, free. Application for such aid, or for information in regard to matters of detail may be made, either personally or by letter, to the subscriber at Rochester.

Z. FREEMAN, Cor. Sec. of the Board.
Rochester, Aug. 11, 1851. 34—3w

OREAD INSTITUTE.

THIS Seminary is pleasantly located in Worcester, on Main street, about half a mile south of the Common, and affords young ladies every requisite facility for acquiring a thorough moral, scientific, classical and ornamental education. Seven Professors and Teachers, of distinguished ability and fidelity, are now connected with the Institute, in the departments of ancient and modern languages, common and higher English branches, music, painting and drawing.

The academical year is divided into two terms, of twenty-one weeks each, commencing on the first Friday of March and of September. There is no admission for less than half a term. No young lady can be admitted as day scholar unless under the immediate supervision of her parents or guardian.

EXPENSES. For board, washing, room-rent, use of furniture, lights, fuel, and *ordinary* supervision, $112 per year.
For tuition in each English study, $8 per year.
For tuition in each ancient or modern Language, $20 per year.
For tuition in Painting and Drawing, $32 per year.
For tuition in Music, with use of Piano, $40 dollars per year.
For tuition in Solfeggio Exercises, $10 per year.
All bills are paid quarterly in advance.
References—Rev. Francis Wayland, D. D., Rev. S. B. Swaim, Hon. Isaac Davis, LL. D., Rev. Seth Sweetser.
For further particulars inquire of
ELI THAYER, A. M., Principal.
Worcester, Aug. 1851. 33—3w

HUDSON FEMALE INSTITUTE.

REV. J. B. HAGUE, A. M., PRINCIPAL.

THE First Term of this Institute will commence on Wednesday, the Tenth of September next. No pains have been spared on the part of the Trustees, to adapt the large and magnificent building to be occupied by the Institute to its present purpose, and to furnish it in a manner best calculated to promote the comfort of those who may become its inmates. In the selection of teachers, and in the arrangement of the plan of study proposed, it will be found that provision has been made for the most thorough instruction, in all the branches of a finished education.

Circulars, containing particular information, will be sent to any order. Applications for admission may be addressed to Messrs. HAGUE and SCARRITT, Hudson, N. Y.
Hudson, July, 1851. 30—6t

WORCESTER ACADEMY.

THE Fall Term will begin on the first Wednesday in September, and continue eleven weeks. The English Department affords excellent advantages for those who wish to prepare for teaching, or for mercantile or other business pursuits. In the Classical Department students are fitted for professional studies, for admission to College, or if desired, to an advanced standing in College.

For particulars, application may be made, in person or by mail, to CHARLES C. BURNETT, Principal.
Worcester, July 21, 1851. 31—6w

ROCKINGHAM ACADEMY.

HAMPTON FALLS, N. H.

THE Fall term of this institution will commence on Wednesday, Sept. 3, under the instruction of

J. B. PITMAN, A. B., Principal.

Instruction will be given in the English and classical departments, including the French, and in all branches usually taught in our Academies.

This institution affords ample and convenient accommodations for a large school. Situated in a pleasant village near the Depot upon the Eastern Railroad, it presents every requisite advantage for study and improvement.

Tuition as heretofore. Board at $1 50 to $1 75 per week.
WILLIAM LAMSON, Sec'ry.
Portsmouth, N. H. 33—3w

PEIRCE ACADEMY,

MIDDLEBORO', MASS.,

WILL commence its Fall quarter, Monday, Sept. 8, (Winter, Dec. 1,) J. W. P. Jenks, A. M., Principal, D. W. Faunce, A. B. Assistant, Miss S. E. Smith, Preceptress. A boarding-house for males is just completed, and such as board in it, will be under the direct supervision of one of the teachers. Board and Tuition as heretofore. Catalogues furnished on application to the Principal.
32—5w J. T. WOOD, Sec.

WEST BOYLSTON ACADEMY.

THE Fall term will begin Sept. 3, and continue twelve weeks. Tuition $3 30, $3 80 and $4 35. Music, with use of Piano, $9. Drawing, (Pencil and Crayon,) $2 50; French, $1 25, each extra.

This institution is pleasantly located and easy of access by railroad from all directions. Board in good families $1 50 to $2 00.
33—3w GEO. W. CURRIER, Principal.

TOWNSEND FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE Fall Term of fourteen weeks, will open on Wednesday, the 27th of August. For particulars, see advertisement in another column. Also Catalogues, which may be had by application to
SILAS BRUCE, Sec.
West Townsend, Aug. 1851. 33—3w

BOYS' HIGH SCHOOL, NEWTON CENTRE.

THE next term will commence on Monday, Sept. 1, and continue twelve weeks. Board and tuition at the rate of $150 a year. Circulars containing more definite information will be sent to order.
33—5w MOSES BURBANK, Principal.

NEW ERA FOR WOODWORTH'S YOUTH'S CABINET.

GREAT REDUCTION OF POSTAGE.

FROM and after the first day of July, 1851, the Postage on WOODWORTH'S YOUTH'S CABINET, for any distance within 500 miles, (when paid quarterly in advance,) is *only 12 cents per annum—it being a reduction of 30 cents!* Now is the time to subscribe, and now is the time for Agents. The July No. commences a new series, and is a most splendid Number in every respect.

"The Cabinet is unqualifiedly the best Youth's Magazine in America."—*Brattleboro' Dem.*

"It is a model for all works of its class."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Money may be sent by mail, at the publisher's risk. Price $1 a year; $3 for four copies; $5 for seven copies.

BOUND VOLUMES.—Five volumes are now published, and neatly bound in sheep and muslin. Price $1 25 in either style.

POSTAGE FREE!—In order to give our friends residing at a distance an opportunity of possessing this invaluable Library, the publisher makes this liberal proposition: To send one or more volumes, *postage free*, to those who remit $1 25 for each volume. The whole set will be sent for $6, postage free.

AGENTS WANTED—To travel in different parts of the Union to solicit subscribers, and to dispose of the bound volumes. A liberal commission will be given to those who apply soon, with good references.

Postmasters, Clergymen, Editors, and School Teachers are invited to obtain subscribers. They will be allowed 25 per cent. on all new subscriptions when the full price is obtained.

D. A. WOODWORTH, Publisher,
26—tf 118 Nassau street, New York.

DAGUERREOTYPES.

MR. J. STONE, No. 34 Tremont Row, respectfully informs the public, that he has associated with him in the above business, Mr. G. W. Stone, formerly of 113 Washington street, and will be happy to wait on our former friends, and all others who may be pleased to favor us with a call.

We have a very large, oblique sky light, so admitting the rays of light, as to produce the most beautiful lights and shades, developing the features and eyes in the most life-like expression this wonderful art can produce, and with our excellent whole size camera, for large pictures, single or in groups, we will serve our customers, to as fine miniatures as can be found any where, and at reasonable prices. Pierce call and examine our specimens before sitting elsewhere.

J. STONE.
Boston, May, 1851. G. W. STONE.
22—

CITY OF BOSTON.

NOTICE is hereby given that applications for the office of MASTER of the PUBLIC LATIN SCHOOL will be received at City Hall until the third Tuesday in October next, inclusive.
By order of the School Committee.
31—6w S. F. McCLEARY, JR., Sec.

PERSECUTION OF BAPTISTS IN 1651. PROSPECTUS.

IT is intended to republish the work of Dr. John Clark, founder and first pastor of the First Baptist Church in Newport, R. I., the oldest Baptist Church in America, entitled "Ill News from New England," giving an account of the persecution endured by himself, John Crandall and Obadiah Holmes, at Lynn and Boston, Mass.; and which resulted in their imprisonment and sentence to be fined or severely whipped; which latter sentence was publicly inflicted in Boston, on Obadiah Holmes, in September, 1651.

To the Narrative will be prefixed the substance of two historical discourses preached by Rev. S. ADLAM, Pastor of the First Baptist Church in Newport, on the 20th of July, 1851, being the second centenary of the day when this persecution commenced, by the seizure of Clark, Crandall and Holmes, when they were peaceably met at the house of one of their brethren in Lynn, and engaged in the worship of God.

The above work will illustrate one of the most interesting events in early New England history, the views and the spirit then prevailing, and the sufferings by which religious liberty was finally obtained. The events also narrated and discussed in it are intimately connected with the early history of Newport and Rhode Island. It will present a more correct view of the sentiments and condition of the early Baptists of America than any other book extant.

Dr. John Clark's Narrative, the first book ever published by American Baptists, was published in 1652 in London, while he was endeavoring to secure a charter for the Colony, which he finally obtained,—the first ever granted, securing entire liberty of conscience; the influence of which has been felt by every State in the United States, and which we doubt not, will be eventually felt, for good, by the entire world. His narrative is exceedingly scarce; not more than three copies of it are known to exist in the United States; and it is as rare in England as in this country.

The above work will be put to press as soon as 300 copies are subscribed for; it will be printed in octavo, on good type and on fine paper; and done up in good cloth binding. The number of pages will probably be 200, and the price $1.00.

The proposed publication cannot fail to be highly interesting and instructive; I trust it will be extensively patronized.

(Signed) DANIEL SHARP, D. D.
We concur in the above:— " WM. H. SHAILER,
" JOHN COOKSON,
" BARON STOW, D. D.,
" JOSEPH BANVARD,
" NATHANIEL COLVER,
" J. W. PARKER,
" JOHN BLAIN,
" J. N. SYKES,
" G. W. BOSWORTH,
" T. D. ANDERSON.

The proposed publication is a happy thought, I shall be pleased to see it carried out. (Signed) Rev. ROLLIN H. NEALE, D. D.
31—6w

BOSTON ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE EIGHTEENTH Annual Musical Convention and Teachers' Institute, will be held at the Tremont Temple, commencing on MONDAY, Aug. 25, at 10 o'clock, and closing on the following SATURDAY.

The first session of this class was held in 1834, and consisted of Twelve persons. It has gradually increased until, in 1850, it numbered upwards of Twelve Hundred members.

The Institute will be, as heretofore, under the direction of Messrs. Lowell Mason and George James Webb, who will be assisted by many professional gentlemen, Vocalists, Pianists, and Organists.—Songs and concerted vocal pieces, and instrumental solos, will be frequently introduced.

The exercises (subject to occasional variation) will be as follows:

1. Theory of Music: Including Harmony, Counterpoint, and general Analysis. From 8 to 9 A. M.
2. Class Teaching: In which the manner of giving instruction in classes, or common Singing schools, (including both the principles of Music, and of Musical Notation,) will be explained, and the Inductive method illustrated and contrasted with others. From 9 to 10, A. M.
3. Vocal Cultivation: Physical Laws of the Vocal Organs; Methods of Practice; Vocalizing and Solfeggio Exercises. From 10 to 11, A. M.
4. Church Music: Chants, Tunes and Anthems. Style or taste in performance, both relating to Music and Words. The secular and ecclesiastical (Technical and Popular) in composition and in performance explained and illustrated. Adaptation of Tunes to Hymns, or *vice versa*, including Hymns of description and Hymns of worship; and of Music to the various emotions. The principles of Musical Expression; and also other topics under this general head. From 11 A. M., to 1 P. M.
5. Secular Music: Part Songs and Glees. Vocal and Instrumental performances, and miscellaneous instructions. From 3 to 5 P. M.
6. Choruses. The Grand Choruses of Handel, Hadyn, Mozart and others, by the whole company. From 7½ to 9 P. M.
7. Public Performances. Concerts and Oratorios, including Handel's Messiah.

Tickets of admittance may be procured at the Tremont Temple admitting a Lady and Gentleman for Three Dollars.

Members of previous classes are invited free of expense, on condition of their joining the class, and taking a part in the exercises from day to day.

Clergymen are respectfully invited to attend free of expense.
B. F. EDMANDS, Sec. Boston Academy of Music.

Members of former classes and others interested the cause of Music, are requested to extend this information. 31—5w

BANVARD'S AMERICAN HISTORIES.

JUST PUBLISHED,

PLYMOUTH AND THE PILGRIMS;

OR Incidents of Adventure in the History of the First Settlers. By Rev. Joseph Banvard.

The object of the present volume is to give a plain and current account of prominent events which have occurred in the history of Plymouth, the oldest colony in New England. Such facts only are related as is thought would afford entertainment and instruction to the mass of the people, and especially to the youth.

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

ROBINSON'S PRAYER AT THE DEPARTURE OF THE PILGRIMS FROM DELPH HAVEN.
ILLUSTRATED TITLE PAGE.
MAP OF MASSACHUSETTS BAY.
THE COFFER CHAIN.
FIVE KERNELS OF CORN.
SIR CHRISTOPHER GARDNER TAKEN.
CAPTURE OF ANNAWON BY STRATAGEM.
LIKENESS OF MISS REBECCA RAWSON.
PRISONERS IN STOCKS.

NOTICES OF THE WORK.

This is the commencement of a series of American Histories, and if this is to be taken as a specimen the series will be one of no common interest. It presents in a style of simplicity and elegance all the more prominent events of the history of that great enterprise in which we recognize to a great extent the germ of our national glory. The work derives additional interest from its engraved illustration.—*Albany Argus.*

The incidents are too interesting and important to be kept out of sight, and every generation should produce its books to keep them alive in the memories of the people. Mr. Banvard has performed his part of this labor with much intelligence—and the book when once taken up will not be laid down without regret until it is finished.—*Boston Courier.*

These books are intended for popular reading, especially for the younger portion of the community. This volume appears to have been carefully prepared, the incidents are well selected and related, and it seems well calculated for the purpose for which it is intended. It is illustrated with several wood engravings of the scenes and persons alluded to in the story.—*Boston Daily Adv.*

GOULD & LINCOLN, Publishers,
32— 59 Washington st.

GLEANINGS FROM THE POETS FOR HOME AND SCHOOL,

SELECTED by the author of "Theory of Teaching," "Elements of Astronomy," &c. &c. 3d edition enlarged.
Schools supplied on favorable terms.
Published by S. G. SIMPKINS, 124 Washington st. 13—

CHURCH BELLS.

BELLS of any size either in *Chimes* or Single, cast to correct musical tone, can be had of the subscribers at short notice.
HENRY N. HOOPER & CO.,
52—1y No. 24 Commercial street.

U. J. CLARK, HOUSE AND LAND BROKER,

NO. 8 CONGRESS STREET.

REAL ESTATE, bought, sold and exchanged. Mortgages negotiated, rents collected, and all business connected with Real Estate attended to with promptness. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. 33—3m

GYMNASIUM.

THE Boston Franklin Street Gymnasium is open for the reception of subscribers. Terms of admission 8 dollars—or shower baths included, 10 dollars a year. As this establishment is under a committee of three of the annual subscribers, appointed by themselves, I feel myself warranted in saying, that I shall be able to give entire satisfaction to all who may enroll their names on the book of the Gymnasium. All who wish to learn the manly art of Self-Defence, can have 24 lessons, and the use of the exercising room 2 months, for 14 dollars. Terms for instruction in Fencing, for 36 lessons, and the use of the exercising room 3 months, 15 dollars.

The Ladies' Department is under the charge of MISS ELIZA LANGLEY, who will be in attendance during the hours appropriated for the Ladies, who will find it much to their advantage to enrol their names in this term. F. STEWART, JR., Proprietor.
7—1y

HAIR FALLING OFF.

HAIR TURNING LIGHT.

Headache	Dandruff
Hair Laters	Itching
Thin Hair	Dry Hair

All of the above unpleasant diseases (for such they are) are occasioned by the want of a healthy action of the scalp; and the only direct way to remedy them is to use a stimulus to this organ. For this purpose the

ROSEMARY AND CASTOR OIL,

OR, CYTHEREAN HAIR WASH, OR OIL COMPOUND,

has proved to be a safe and effectual remedy. It is at the same time a beautiful preparation for *improving and softening* the hair. To all light hair it gives a *dark and rich but not oily appearance*.

Prepared in 25 cent bottles for trial; also in larger 75 cent bottles.
For sale at 23 Tremont Row, *opposite Boston Museum*, by the proprietor, J. RUSSELL SPALDING.
14—

CYTHEREAN HAIR WASH,

COMPOSED OF ROSEMARY AND CASTOR OIL,

For Beautifying, Restoring and Cleansing the Hair,

WITHOUT giving it an oily or dry appearance, as many of the Preparations now in use have a tendency to. It will give to Sandy Hair an AUBURN HUE, and to all Light or Brown Hair a very DARK AND RICH appearance and color. If rubbed well into the roots of hair with a stiff brush, it will afford immediate relief for the

HEADACHE.

It has been used in the same way with remarkable success to prevent the Hair from FALLING OFF, and is recommended with confidence to those troubled with this annoyance.

Put up in 25 and 75 cent Bottles,

to convince those who may wish to give it a trial with a small bottle before purchasing the larger, in which it comes much cheaper.

Prepared and sold by J. RUSSELL SPALDING, 23 Tremont Row, opposite Boston Museum.

—ALSO FOR SALE—

A splendid assortment of Pearl, Ivory, Buffalo Horn, and Shell-back HAIR BRUSHES, with a good assortment of Common Brushes.
N. B. All orders, by Express or otherwise, will receive prompt attention, if addressed as above. 10—tf

GENERAL TWIGGS'

HAIR DYE OR COLOR RESTORER.

MOST people have probably heard of the accidental discovery of this article by General Twiggs, of the U. S. A., but for the benefit of those who may have not, we give the following particulars:

The General returned from Mexico with his head as white as snow, and his forehead covered with a cutaneous eruption; for the latter a physician in New York advised the use of

SUGAR OF LEAD—LAC SULPHUR—AND ROSE WATER.

This mixture cured the eruption, and much to his and his friends astonishment changed his hair to its original color, which it has since remained.

Its repeated use proves it to be a color restorer of White or Gray Hair, without coloring or injuring the skin. It is applied in a moment with a bit of fine sponge.

Prepared and sold by J. RUSSELL SPALDING, 23 Tremont Row, opposite Boston Museum, Boston.
N. B. Orders by Express will receive prompt returns. 10—tf

CANCERS! CANCERS!

CANCERS CAN BE CURED.

DR. P. S. BROWN, the celebrated Cancer Physician, continues the business of curing Cancers, Polypuses, Wens and other tumors, at No. 6, Granite Block, Fall River, where he may be consulted at all times free of charge. Having received the theory from a *very celebrated physician of Portugal*, and from a long and successful practice, he is induced when desired, to *warrant a cure or no pay*. One very important advantage over all others, derived from this mode of treatment is, that neither KNIFE, CAUSTIC, BURNING PLASTER, or preparations of ARSENIC, are used, and comparatively but little pain or suffering experienced.

Notwithstanding the great number of Cancers found on the nose, lip, face and other parts, yet a greater number is found in the female breast, which in their early stages can always be cured with ease and safety.

Cancers, says Dr. Beach, are one of the most distressing diseases to which poor mortals are subject. Says Dr. Monro, of about sixty amputations, only four remained free of the disease at the end of two years. Says a writer in a foreign periodical, of ninety amputations of the breast, all terminated in death, except thirteen. Some of the symptoms are, occasional darting pains through the tumor, some times stinging, crawling, and twinging sensations are felt. When neglected, death is the certain consequence, and that in its worst form, being eaten alive.

Reference or further information may be had of Perry Davis, No. 74 High st., Providence, R. I.
Fall River, Mass., June 9, 1851. 34—6m

LEROW'S DAGUERREOTYPE ROOMS,

(SKY LIGHT)

NO. 128½ WASHINGTON STREET,
(Opposite School Street,)
JOHN A. HEARD, *Proprietor.* BOSTON.

Pictures taken in any weather, Singly or in Groups, and warranted. Particular attention given to Copying; will also attend to taking likenesses of sick and deceased persons. *Instruction given in the art*
39—1y

COMPLETE CHURCH ORGANS FOR $150.

THE subscriber has the exclusive sale of Nichols' Patent Emmoen Organs. These instruments are ingeniously arranged with different stops, sub-base, pedals, and swell, and will produce as varied expression as an $800 pipe organ. The construction is exceedingly simple, and not liable to get out of order or out of tune, while the works are so contrived, that by raising the key board, which is hung on hinges, the whole interior is exposed to view, enabling the organist to rectify with the utmost ease, any fault, should one chance to occur. Churches unwilling to incur the cost of an expensive organ, will find this organ worthy of their attention. A full supply always on hand at the Tremont Temple Music Store, and an experienced organist always in attendance to exhibit the capabilities of the instrument. Committees of churches, and others interested, are respectfully invited to call and examine.

A. N. JOHNSON, 86 Tremont street, (in the Tremont Temple,) Boston. 33—3w

REMOVAL.

E. H. WAKEFIELD has removed to No. 12 North Market street a short distance north of Faneuil Hall, where he intends keeping a full assortment of Wood and Willow Wares, Painted Pails Tubs, Buckets, Brooms, Brushes, and Baskets, with all the various articles in the trade; and solicits the patronage of his friends and the public. 16—tf

MILLS & FORRISTALL,

NO. 8, NORTH MARKET SQUARE,
Near Faxon's Sign of a Large Boot,
BOSTON.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
CUTLERY, CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY,
Gold and Silver Pencils, and Gold Pens, Silver Spoons and Toys,
COMBS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
BLANK BOOKS, PRINTS, BRUSHES,
Shaving Apparatus, Pocket Books, Wallets, Steel Pens,
PAPER AND STATIONERY.
VIOLINS, ACCORDIANS, AND OTHER MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS;

With an endless variety of FANCY GOODS, which they will buy, sell, or exchange, on terms that cannot fail to give satisfaction. Traders from the country are respectfully invited to call before purchasing elsewhere.

E. S. MILLS. P. J. FORRISTALL.

Watches and Jewelry repaired in the neatest manner.

M. & F. are Agents for the sale of C. A. Cobb's superior Pocket Books and Wallets. Also American Cutlery. 25—tf

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING HOUSE. NEW ORLEANS.

WE offer our services for the Sale of all descriptions of Merchandise, and for the Forwarding of Goods. Our charges for forwarding will be as low as any other house, and we shall give particular attention to having all goods measured; thereby saving a large amount on the freight. We make no charge of storage on forwarding goods, unless they remain in store over one month.

We will, also, attend to the Collection of Accounts, Notes, &c. Our residence for the last ten years in New Orleans, both summer and winter, has made us familiar with the business of the city, and given us an extensive trade with the principal merchants in this State and the river towns.

Below will be found our Tariff of Charges.
WM. L. CUSHING & CO., No. 55 Common st.
Refer to—Messrs. Child & Cushing, Messrs. Sam'l Thaxter & Son, Boston.

TARIFF OF CHARGES, &c.

RECEIVING AND FORWARDING.

Sugar, Molasses and Tobacco, per hhd.	cts. 25	Boots and Shoes, per case,	cts. 5
Cotton, per bale,	25	Dry Goods, in boxes, bales, cases, trunks and other packages, 5 to 25 cts. according to size.	
Hemp, do	10		
Bacon or Provisions, per hhd.	12½		
Do. do. per tierce,	6¼	Coffee, Spices, &c. per bag,	4
Pork, Beef, Lard, Tallow, Whisky, &c. per bbl.	4	Soap and Tallow Candles, per box,	1
		Sperm Candles, per box,	2
Flour, Grain, and other dry barrels,	3	Pickles, qt. bxs, 1 cent; ½ gall bxs 2 cts.; gallon bxs	5
Lard, Nails, and Shot, per keg	1½		
Lead, per pig,	1	Mackerel, per bbl. for Nos. 1 and 2,	4
Corn, Wheat, Beans, Oats, and other Grain, per bag,	2	Do. do. for No. 3,	3
Salt, per sack,	4	Liquors, in hhds and pipes,	25
Gunny Bags, per bale,	10	Do. in half pipes,	12½
Earthen and Hardware, per package,	12½ to 25	Do. in quarter casks and bbls	6¼

All description of Merchandise not included in above will be charged in proportion.

Commissions and Storage on Consignment Goods will be charged as per Tariff adopted by the Chamber of Commerce.

COMMISSIONS—On Collecting Drafts and investing in Exchange, 1 per cent.

Do. do. when suit is brought, 5 per cent.

⁎ No sales guarantied unless positive orders are given, in which case a charge of 2½ per cent. will be made. 23—

JAMESON & VALENTINE'S EATING HOUSE,

REAR OF OLD SOUTH CHURCH.

Entrances,

NO. 1 SPRING LANE AND SEWALL PLACE, MILK ST.

Ladies' Entrance in Sewall Place.

BILL OF FARE—DINNER.

SOUPS.		PASTRY.	
Of all kinds, per plate,	12 1-2	COOKED TO ORDER.	
ROAST.		Ham and Eggs,	
Roast Beef,	12 1-2	Beef Steak,	
" Pork,	12 1-2	Pork Steak,	
" Veal,	12 1-2	Mutton Chop,	
" Lamb,	12 1-2	Broiled and Fried Liver,	
" Mutton,	12 1-2	Stewed Oysters.	
BOILED.		BAKED.	
Boiled Corned Pork,	12 1-2	Baked Chicken Pie,	12 1-2
" Corned Beef,	12 1-2	Baked Veal Pie,	12 1-2
" Leg of Mutton, (Caper Sauce.)	12 1-2	Baked Beans,	6 1-4
" Shoulder of Pork and Vegetables,	12 12	PUDDINGS	
		Of all kinds, per plate,	6 1-4
FISH.		TEA, COFFEE, COCOA,	
Boiled, Fried, &c. per plate,	12 1-2	Per Cup,	3 cts

☞ Gentlemen wishing Dinners by the week, will be supplied with tickets. Board by the week on reasonable terms.
32—tf

OAK HALL! THE PIONEER CLOTHING HOUSE.

ESTABLISHED IN 1842.

LARGE SALES AND SMALL PROFITS.

Men's and Boys' Clothing & Furnishing Goods.

THE Stock of this far-famed Establishment will be offered, for a short time, at

GREAT BARGAINS!

To make room for the introduction of a complete assortment of RICH AND SPLENDID CLOTHING,

BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DOESKINS, VESTINGS, &c., &c.,

Of every variety, and of the best fabric, comprising MANY CHOICE SELECTIONS, from which Clothing will be made to order at short notice, and entire satisfaction warranted.

Particular attention is devoted to the

BOYS' DEPARTMENT,

Where every variety of Clothing may be found, and every facility afforded in the selection of Garments for CHILDREN and YOUTH.

GENTLEMEN'S AND YOUTH'S FURNISHING GOODS, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

The old friends and patrons of OAK HALL in particular, and the public generally, are invited to call immediately, with the assurance that they, one and all, shall find a complete outfit, at BARGAINS well worthy their attention.

REMEMBER OAK HALL,
20—tf Nos. 34, 36 and 38 Ann st.

GRAFTON & CO., IMPORTERS OF MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

HAVE on hand and are constantly receiving by arrivals from France and England every desirable style of Men's Gloves, Hosiery, Under Garments, Scarfs, Cravats, Braces, Pocket Hdkfs., &c., viz., best quality Kid, Silk, Buck and Castor Gloves, from the most celebrated fabricants in Paris.

HOSIERY.

Merino, Vigonia, Worsted, Angola, Silk, Cotton, and Scotch Lambs Wool Half Hose, fashioned in the most approved manner.

SILK SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

together with Merino, Buckskin, Lambs Wool, and other styles adapted to the season, at most favorable prices.

G. & Co., manufacture Shirts, Linen Collars, Neck Stocks, &c., which will be sold in quantities, at prices most advantageous to the trade, at their Wholesale and Retail Furnishing Warehouse, No. 85 Washington street, Joy's Building, Boston. 19—

LYON & POWERS, MERCHANT TAILORS,

Respectfully solicit an examination of their new and complete assortment of

EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN FABRICS,

Which they will make up in the best styles

ALSO, A CHOICE STOCK OF FINE

Ready-Made Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing Articles,

AT LOW PRICES.

Lower Floor and Chambers,

58 & 56 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON.

GEO. LYON.
A. H. POWERS. 40—1y

CHANDLER, MORSE & CO.

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS IN

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY VARIETY OF

SHIRTS,

BOSOMS, COLLARS,

SELF-ADJUSTING SCARFS, CRAVATS, &c., HOSIERY, GLOVES, SUSPENDERS, UMBRELLAS, BLACK and FANCY SCARFS and CRAVATS, and a general assortment of articles for Gentlemen's wear.

NO. 64 MILK STREET, BOSTON. 19—tf

PLUMMER & ALLEN,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

AND DEALERS IN

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

No. 18 Washington street, (opposite Cornhill,) Boston,

INVITE the attention of their friends and the public, to their well selected stock of NEW GOODS, adapted to the season. Orders executed on reasonable terms, and in the best manner, in conformity with the present prevailing fashions and taste of the day.

J. A. PLUMMER.
18—6m J. H. ALLEN.

IMPORTANT TO GENTLEMEN.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT. I find my plan of favoring cash customers approved by many, who are pleased to know a place where they can procure Clothing made in the most thorough manner, and where they do not have to pay 25 per cent. to offset bad debts.

The addition made to my list of customers the last six months will enable me to furnish Clothing at prices lower than can be afforded by those who do a strictly credit business.

My spring stock of Goods is of the latest importations, large and well selected. I want every man to try me once and see if these things be true. Please call and examine at my rooms, 98 Washington street, up stairs. GEO. N. NICHOLS.
44—1yos

CHURCH BELLS!

CHURCH, FACTORY, AND STEAMBOAT BELLS,

CONSTANTLY on hand; and PEALS or CHIMES of BELLS, (of any number,) cast to order. Improved cast-iron Yokes, with movable arms, are attached to these Bells, so that they may be adjusted to ring easily and properly, and Springs also, which prevent the clapper from resting on the Bell, thereby prolonging the sound. Hangings complete, (including Yoke, Frame and Wheel,) furnished if desired. The horns by which the Bell is suspended, admit of the Yoke being changed to a new position, and thus bringing the blow of the clapper in a new place; which is desirable after some years' usage, as it diminishes the probability of the Bell's breaking, occasioned by repeated blows of the clapper in one place.

An experience of thirty years in the business, has given the subscribers an opportunity of ascertaining the best form for Bells, the various combinations of metals, and the degree of heat requisite, for obtaining the greatest solidity, strength, and most melodious tones; and has enabled them to secure for their bells the highest awards at the New York State Agricultural Society and American Institute, at their annual Fairs, for several years past. The Trinity Chimes, of New York, were completed at this Foundry, as were also cast Chimes for New Orleans, La.; Oswego and Rochester, N. Y.; and Kingston, C. W.; and also the Fire Alarm Bells of New York—the largest ever cast in this country.

Transit Instruments, Levels, Surveyors' Compasses, Improved Compasses for taking horizon al and vertical angles without the needle. ANDREW MENEELY & SON.
West Troy, Albany Co., N. Y., 1851. 25—1y

SCALES AND BALANCES.

JONES & PRESTON,

(*Successors to Lyman Locke,*)

NO. 7 MARKET SQUARE, BOSTON,

MANUFACTURE and have constantly for sale, Improved Patent Platform Scales of all sizes, of the most approved patterns in use, which for accuracy, durability, simplicity of construction and convenience for use are not surpassed. Also the Dearborn Patent Balances Market and Counter Scales of a great variety, adapted to the weighing of all kinds of goods. All warranted to weigh correct.

Also Tin Ware, such as Oil Cans, Drainers, Tea Cans, Measures, Tunnels, Scoops, and every kind of article for store use, to which the attention of purchasers is invited.

N. B. Hay and Coal Scales put in at short notice.
SILAS JONES,
22—1y WILLIAM B. PRESTON.

PLOUGHS, MANURE FORKS, &c.

PARKER & WHITE, manufacturers of Improved Agricultural Machines, 8 and 10 Gerrish Block, Blackstone street, Boston, offer for sale

300 Martin's Improved Eagle Plows.
300 doz. Partridge's, Morse's, King's, &c., Cast Steel Manure Forks, 4, 6, 8 and 10 prongs.
150 Improved Cultivators and Harrows.
75 Improved Seed Sowers and Cornplanters.
800 doz. Concave Cast Steel Hoes.
1000 " Ames', White's, Carr's, and Stone's Cast Steel Shovels.
500 Thermometer and Cylinder Churns.
Corn Shellers, Iron Bars, Picks, Bog Hoes, &c., at wholesale or retail. 11—1y

ANSON PECK,

MANUFACTURER of every variety of SHELL AND HORN COMBS. Also, dealer in Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, Fancy Goods, &c.; for sale, Wholesale and Retail, at No. 2 LIBERTY TREE BLOCK, Essex Street, Boston. Combs and Jewelry made to order, and repaired in the neatest manner. Watches, Clocks, and Music Boxes repaired in the best manner and warranted. 20—

SUPPORTERS AND SHOULDER BRACES.

WILSON'S Abdominal Supporter was patented May 26, 1843, and is improved and for sale at 151 Washington street, Boston, and by the subscriber, at West Townsend, Mass. Also, a new article of Shoulder Braces and Suspenders combined, for ladies, gentlemen and children. SILAS BRUCE.

PURE NATIVE WINE.

THE subscriber has received from the Manufacturers, Messrs. Glazier & Flint, of South Ashburnham, Mass., a consignment of their native Wine, made expressly for communion use. The Manufacturers offer this wine to the public with the assurance that it contains nothing of an alcoholic nature except the strength of the wild native grape. I have examined the wine. I think it is preferable to any imported I have seen. B. H. SKINNER,
6—eptf 112 Court st., Boston.

FEATHERS, MATTRESSES,

BEDS AND BEDDING, BEDSTEADS!

A. L. HASKELL, respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has opened a STORE at

NO 8 UNION STREET, BOSTON,

(Corner of Scott Court,) where he has on hand a select assortment of FEATHER BEDS, BEDDING, MATTRESSES, BEDSTEADS, CLOCKS and LOOKING GLASSES, which he offers at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction.

☞ Hotels and Boarding Houses furnished at short notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

☞ Ship's Cabins furnished, and Pew Cushions made to order.
11—6m

THE TOILET!

PANARISTON SOAPS,

MANUFACTURED BY ISAAC BABBITT, 604 WASHINGTON ST., BOSTON.

For sale by Andrew Kitchen & Co., 257 Washington st.,

To whom all orders should be addressed. Retailed by Druggists and Grocers generally.

PANARISTON SHAVING CREAM: Panariston Shaving Soap, in solid rolls. Cytherean Cream, for washing, bathing, and champooing. Shaving Powder, and Panariston Soap, for medical uses.

All these Soaps are put up in the neatest manner, and warranted of perfect purity and unequalled for the uses for which they are made. Those who have once used them never use any other. These Soaps are recommended as preferable to all others by the best authorities.

Rev. John Pierpont says of the Shaving Soap, "It is unequaled as a preparation for the razor, by any thing that I have ever found." Dr. A. A. Hayes, State Assayer, says of the Cytherean Cream, "I have never met with any soap compound which in cleansing the most delicate skin, would, like this, leave it perfectly moist, soft and healthy." Dr. Walter Channing says, "I have no memory of so good an article." Dr. Luther V. Bell, Superintendent of the McLean Asylum, says, "It is superior to any other saponaceous compound I have known." Hon. Horace Greeley, of the New York Tribune, says, "We have tried it and pronounce it perfect; no other soap is worthy of being mentioned the same day." Dr. Bailey, editor of the National Era, says, "It is in all respects the very best that we have ever used." Mrs. Swisshelm, editress of the Pittsburg Saturday Visiter, says, "It is superior to any thing in the soap line, either soft or hard." 11—6m

MEDICINES FOR THE PEOPLE!

DR. S. A. WEAVER'S

CANKER AND SALT RHEUM SYRUP,

CANKER CURE AND CERATE.

THESE preparations are scientific productions of a regularly educated physician (who is now extensively engaged in the practice of his profession.) They have been deservedly popular in all sections of the country, where they have been introduced, from the fact that they have never failed to effect a cure where they have been used according to direction.

THE CANKER AND SALT RHEUM SYRUP

is an article differing entirely from Sarsaparilla or Dock Syrups, or any other preparation ever offered to the public. It can be POSITIVELY relied on for the effectual cure of all Scrofulous Humors, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Canker in the Mouth, Stomach or Bowels, Female Weaknesses, and all humors arising from an impure state of the blood. In a word it is a complete renovater, eradicating disease and restoring to healthy action every part of the system.

THE CERATE

in all cases of humors, and especially for Salt Rheum and Erysipelas, is a valuable accompaniment to the Syrup, as it will effectually destroy every vestige of Humor from the surface of the body which will be driven out by the use of the Syrup. It is one of the most valuable external applications ever known for Burns, Scalds, Scald Head, Old Sores, Piles, Barbers Itch, and all other eruptions on the skin, and far surpasses all other external applications.

THE CANKER CURE

is the desideratum so long sought for the relief and cure of certain diseases which all other preparations have failed to relieve. It is warranted a positive cure for Nursing Sore Mouths, in these cases it has never failed. Thousands have tried it, and been cured; also, for Canker in the Mouth, Stomach and Bowels, and obstinate Dysentery it has effected cures after all other tried remedies had failed. For Ulcers and all diseases proceeding from cankerous humors in the system this is useful and is a valuable accompaniment to the Syrup in all cases of Canker.

Neither of the above articles are genuine without the signature of S. A. WEAVER & CO., on the outside wrapper.

Manufactured at New London, Conn., by S. A. WEAVER & CO., sole proprietors, to whom all orders must be addressed.

Agents in Boston—Mrs. E. Kidder, 100 Court st., General Wholesale Agent; Carter, Colcord & Preston, corner of Fortland and Hanover sts., T. Restieaux, 132 Hanover st., E. F. Waite, Washington st.

"*Every Family should have a Box handy in case of Accident.*"

THE RUSSIA SALVE Vegetable Ointment!

INTRODUCED in 1806. Twenty-five years' experience has established the RUSSIA SALVE as the VERY BEST REMEDY for Cuts, Burns, Scalds, Chilblains, Flesh Wounds, Chapped Hands, Biles, Felons, Sores, Injury by Splinters, Frost-bitten parts of the body, Sore Eyes, Old Sores, Piles, &c. Twenty-five cents per box.

THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND.

Edward Young, cabinet maker, 38 Carver st. In the year 1842, was injured by a plank falling on my leg; it caused the leg to swell and become inflamed, and caused the most awful ulcers and sores, that defied the skill and treatment of the best physicians of Quebec, the place of my residence at that time. Dr. Douglas, one of the most popular surgeons in Quebec, assured me there was little hope of my recovery.

I came to Boston; my limbs were now both affected. I applied to Dr. Phelps; he tried his skill, but without any success, and I was then induced to call upon Dr. Warren, who gave me some relief, but after some time I grew quite disheartened, my limbs were almost a mass of sores from my knees down to my ancles, scarcely allowing me to sleep or rest, day or night. I had read a good deal about Russia Salve, but having used so many advertised plasters and Salves, and tried so many things that I felt little interest in the Russia Salve, although repeatedly advised by my friends to try it. I was persuaded to do so. At length a man brought me a box of Russia Salve, which I applied to my limbs as the directions implied. I really began to feel a sensation of peculiar pleasantness about my raging sores. I went down to Redding & Co.'s, 8 State street, and bought two boxes. I have used in all, nearly four boxes of this great Salve; my limbs are now, with the exception of the scars, as perfect as ever they were. The ulcers have healed up, the sores have nearly all disappeared, and I hesitate not to say that by the time I have used the fourth box of the Russia Salve I shall be cured. I consider my case one of the worst of cases that Salve could possibly encounter.

I would add, that having the Salve in my house, and a member of my family suffering very much from Piles, I recommended the use of the Russia Salve, and which cured them with great ease, and in a very brief space of time. Yours, very respectfully,
EDWARD YOUNG, 38 Carver st., Boston.
To Messrs. Redding & Co., 8 State st., Boston.
Wholesale Retail Agents for the United States.
16— REDDING & CO., 8 State st., Boston.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL,

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA AND CONSUMPTION.

THIS invaluable remedy for all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, has attained a celebrity from its remarkable cures, never equalled by any other medicine before. Other preparations have shown themselves *palliatives*, and sometimes effected notable cures, but none has ever so fully won the confidence of every community where it is known. After years of trial in every climate, the results have indisputably shown it to possess a mastery over this dangerous class of diseases, which could not fail to attract the attention of Physicians, Patients, and the public at large.

See the statements, not of obscure individuals, and from far distant places, but of men who are known and respected throughout the country.

The widely celebrated surgeon, Dr. VALENTINE MOTT, of New York city, says:

"It gives me pleasure to certify the value and efficacy of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, which I consider peculiarly adapted to cure diseases of the throat and lungs."

Dr. PERKINS, the venerable President of the Vermont Medical College, one of the eminently learned physicians of this country, writes, the Cherry Pectoral is extensively used in this section, where it has shown unmistakable evidence of its happy effects upon pulmonary disease.

The Rev. JNO. D. COCHRANE, a distinguished clergyman of the English Church, writes to the Proprietor from Montreal, that "he has been cured of a severe asthmatic affection, by Cherry Pectoral." His letter at full length, may be found in our Circular, to be had of the Agent, and is worth the attention of asthmatic patients.

This letter is from the well known Druggist at Hillsdale, Michigan, one of the largest dealers in the State; and this case is from his own observation.

HILLSDALE, Mich., Dec. 10, 1849.

Dear Sir: Immediately on receipt of your Cherry Pectoral, I carried a bottle to an acquaintance of mine who was thought to be near his end with quick consumption. He was then unable to rise from his bed, and was extremely feeble. His friends believed he must soon die, unless relief could be obtained for him, and I induced them to give your excellent medicine a trial. I immediately left town for three weeks, and you may judge of my surprise on my return, to meet him in the street on my way from the cars, and find he had entirely recovered. Four weeks from the day he commenced taking your medicine, he was at work at his arduous trade of a blacksmith.

There are other cases within my knowledge, where the Cherry Pectoral has been singularly successful, but none so marked as this.
Very truly yours, G. W. UNDERWOOD.

HANOVER, Ohio, April 3, 1850.

Dear Sir: I wish I could tell all that suffer with a cough, what your Cherry Pectoral has done for me. It does seem they might be benefitted by the information. I had a lung fever which left my lungs weak and inflamed. Being very feeble and unable to gain strength at all, my friends thought I must soon sink in consumption. I had no appetite, and a dreadful cough was fast wearing me away. I began to take your beautiful medicine, by the advice of a clergyman, who had seen its effects before. It eased my cough at first, and gave me rest at night. In less than a fortnight I could eat well, and my cough had ceased to be troublesome, my appetite returned, and my food nourished me, which soon restored my strength. Now, after five weeks, I am well and strong, with no other help than your Cherry Pectoral. Yours, with respect, JULIA DEAN.

I hereby certify that the above statement of my wife is in conformity with my own views of her case and her cure by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. JOSEPH DEAN.

The above named Joseph Dean and Julia, his wife, are personally known to me, and implicit confidence may be placed in their statement. SAMUEL C. VAN DERWENT, Pastor of the Baptist church.

Prepared by J. C. AYER, Chemist, Lowell, Mass., and sold by Druggists every where. 11

NOW FIRST PUBLISHED. THE NEW TEN DOLLAR LIBRARY, NO. 3.

THE AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION have just published a

NEW TEN DOLLAR LIBRARY,

No. 3.

Orders should be sent at once, and the Libraries will be forwarded as soon as possible.

The Library No. 3 contains 100 select volumes from 72 to 288 pages, 18mo., substantially bound, with muslin backs, each volume regularly numbered and ready for use. Twenty-four catalogues will accompany each Library for the use of the school.

HENRY HOYT,
27—12 w 9 Cornhill.

CARRIAGES AND HARNESSES FOR SALE.

MAY be found a good assortment of light covered, open and Express Wagons, with a variety of other Carriages, new and second-hand. Harnesses and Collars of all descriptions, and warranted. Also, Cloths for Carriage Lining, Russia Sheeting, Painted Carpet, Woolen Bocking, Coach wrenches, Copal varnish, Linseed and Neat's Foot Oil. Carriages painted and trimmed in good shape, at fair prices and at short notice. HOLLIS HASTINGS.
Framingham, 1¼ mile east of Centre village. 7—tf

DR. A. S. DUDLEY, SURGEON DENTIST,

AND MANUFACTURER OF MINERAL TEETH,

No. 228 Washington street,

BOSTON. 2—4

BAPTISMAL PANTS.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the reverend clergy that he manufactures and offers for sale a superior article of Baptismal Pants, expressly designed for baptizing purposes. They are manufactured from Vulcanized Metallic Rubber MacIntosh Cloth, resembling in appearance Black Bombazine, are easy and pleasant to wear, and are warranted perfectly Water Proof. Also every variety of Vulcanized Metallic Rubber Fabrics, wholesale and retail. D. HODGMAN,

New York India Rubber Warehouse, Nos. 27 Maiden Lane and 59 Nassau street.

N. B. Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to. All orders for the Baptismal Pants should be accompanied with the number of inches around the breast and hip, length of the leg inside, and the size of the boot or shoe worn, &c. 18—1y

CLOCKS FOR CHURCHES,

PUBLIC BUILDINGS, RAILROAD STATIONS, &c.

THE subscribers having made important improvements in the construction of Clocks, especially in the apparatus for counteracting the influence of the changes of temperature upon the pendulum, and in the retaining power, (which keeps the clock going while being wound up,) together with a most perfect method of adjusting the pendulum to correct time, are prepared to furnish Clocks of a quality superior to any made in the United States, both for accuracy of time keeping, and durability. They speak with confidence, having tested their performance for several years. The terms will be such as to afford purchasers ample opportunity of testing their qualities. All Clocks not proving satisfactory when completed, may be rejected. Address SHERRY & BYRAM,
Oakland Works, Sag Harbor, L. I.

"Mr. Byram has fully established his reputation as one of the first Clock Makers in the world."—*Scientific Amer.* 45—1y

WATCHMAN & REFLECTOR.

A Religious and Family Newspaper

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

At No. 122 Washington Street, Corner of Water Street.

UPHAM, FORD & OLMSTEAD, PROPRIETORS.

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☞ $2 50 payable within six months from the commencement of the subscription year.
☞ Subscribers will remember when paying their subscriptions that these terms will be *strictly adhered to.*
☞ Any person sending us $2 00 in advance for his own subscription, by adding to it $1 50, will secure the paper to any NEW subscriber whom he is able to obtain, for one year.
☞ No orders to discontinue the paper will be attended to, unless they are accompanied with the full amount to pay the balance due on subscription.
☞ All papers will be forwarded, until an explicit order for a discontinuance is received; and whether taken by the subscribers or not from the place where they are deposited, he will be held accountable for the pay until he orders a discontinuance and pays up all that is due.
☞ Communications to the Publishers or Editors, to secure attention, must be POST PAID.